# **SAR Test Report**

Report No.: AGC00653160502FH01

FCC ID : 2AFD9K4GOLD

**APPLICATION PURPOSE**: Original Equipment

**PRODUCT DESIGNATION**: MOBILE PHONE

**BRAND NAME** : KRONO

**MODEL NAME** : K4 GOLD

**CLIENT**: MOVEON TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

**DATE OF ISSUE** : June 03,2016

IEEE Std. 1528:2013

**STANDARD(S)** : FCC 47CFR § 2.1093

IEEE/ANSI C95.1:1992

**REPORT VERSION**: V1.0

Attestation of Global Compliance (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

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Page 2 of 80

## **Report Revise Record**

Report Version	Revise Time	Issued Date	Valid Version	Notes
V1.0	/	June 03,2016	Valid	Original Report

Page 3 of 80

Test Report Certification			
Applicant Name	MOVEON TECHNOLOGY LIMITED		
Applicant Address	world trade plaza-A block #3201-3202 Fuhong Road, Futian		
Manufacturer Name	MOVEON TECHNOLOGY LIMITED		
Manufacturer Address	world trade plaza-A block #3201-3202 Fuhong Road, Futian		
Product Designation	MOBILE PHONE		
Brand Name	KRONO		
Model Name	K4 GOLD		
Different Description	N/A		
EUT Voltage	DC3.8V by battery		
Applicable Standard	IEEE Std. 1528:2013 FCC 47CFR § 2.1093 IEEE/ANSI C95.1:1992		
Test Date	May 26,2016 to May 30,2016		
	Attestation of Global Compliance(Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.		
Performed Location	2 F, Building 2, No.1-No.4, Chaxi Sanwei Technical Industrial Park, Gushu, Xixiang Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, China		
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Page 4 of 80

#### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1. SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM SAR VALUE	5
2. GENERAL INFORMATION	6
2.1. EUT DESCRIPTION	6
3. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM	8
3.1. THE DASY5 SYSTEM USED FOR PERFORMING COMPLIANCE TESTS CONSISTS OF FOLLOWING ITEMS	9
3.3. DATA ACQUISITION ELECTRONICS DESCRIPTION	
3.5. LIGHT BEAM UNIT	10
3.6. DEVICE HOLDER	
3.8. PHANTOM	
4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE	13
4.1. SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE (SAR)	13
4.2. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE	14
4.3. RF EXPOSURE CONDITIONS	
5. TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID	
5.1. THE COMPOSITION OF THE TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID	
5.3. TISSUE CALIBRATION RESULT	
6. SAR SYSTEM CHECK PROCEDURE	20
6.1. SAR SYSTEM CHECK PROCEDURES	
6.2. SAR System Check	
7. EUT TEST POSITION	
7.1. DEFINE TWO IMAGINARY LINES ON THE HANDSET	
7.2. CHEER POSITION	
7.4. BODY WORN POSITION	
8. SAR EXPOSURE LIMITS	26
9. TEST EQUIPMENT LIST	27
10. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY	28
11. CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENT	31
12. TEST RESULTS	39
12.1. SAR TEST RESULTS SUMMARY	39
APPENDIX A. SAR SYSTEM CHECK DATA	49
APPENDIX B. SAR MEASUREMENT DATA	53
APPENDIX C. TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS & EUT PHOTOGRAPHS	80
APPENDIX D. CALIBRATION DATA	80

Page 5 of 80

#### 1. SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM SAR VALUE

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) found during testing for EUT are as follows:

Frequency Band	Highest Rep	SAR Test Limit	
	Head	Body-worn(with 5mm separation)	(W/Kg)
GSM 850	0.241	1.118	
PCS 1900	0.205	0.914	
UMTS Band V	0.388	0.756	1.6
UMTS Band II	0.206	1.087	1.0
Simultaneous Reported SAR	1.487		
SAR Test Result	PASS		

This device is compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6W/Kg) specified in IEEE Std. 1528:2013; FCC 47CFR § 2.1093; IEEE/ANSI C95.1:1992 and the following specific FCC Test Procedures:

- KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- KDB 648474 D04 Handset SAR v01r03
- KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz v01r04
- KDB 941225 D01 3G SAR Procedures v03r01
- KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot Mode v02r01

Page 6 of 80

# 2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1. EUT Description

2.1. EUT Description				
General Information				
Product Designation	MOBILE PHONE			
Test Model	K4 GOLD			
Hardware Version	HCT_G662MB_A2			
Software Version	K4_GOLD_20160511			
Device Category	Portable			
RF Exposure Environment	Uncontrolled			
Antenna Type	Internal			
GSM and GPRS				
Support Band	☑GSM 850 ☑PCS 1900 ☑GSM 900 ☑DCS 1800			
GPRS Type	Class B			
GPRS Class	Class 12(1Tx+4Rx, 2Tx+3Rx, 3Tx+2Rx, 4Tx+1Rx)			
TX Frequency Range	GSM 850 : 820-850MHz;; PCS 1900: 1850-1910MHz;			
RX Frequency Range	GSM 850 : 869~894MHz; PCS 1900: 1930~1990MHz			
Release Version	R99			
Type of modulation	GMSK for GSM/GPRS;			
Antenna Gain	GSM850 : 0.6 dBi; PCS1900 : 0.8 dBi			
Max. Average Power (Max. Peak Power)	GSM850: 31.31dBm(32.04dBm);PCS1900: 28.53dBm(29.43dBm)			
WCDMA				
Support Band	☐UMTS FDD Band II ☐UMTS FDD Band V☐UMTS FDD Band I ☐UMTS FDD Band VIII			
HS Type	HSPA(HSUPA/HSDPA)			
TX Frequency Range	FDD Band II: 1850-1910MHz; FDD Band V: 820-850MHz			
RX Frequency Range	FDD Band II: 1930-1990MHz; FDD Band V: 869-894MHz			
Release Version	Rel-6			
Type of modulation	HSDPA:QPSK/16QAM; HSUPA:BPSK; WCDMA:QPSK			
Antenna Gain	Band II: 0.8 dBi; Band V: 0.6 dBi;			
Max. Average Power (Max. Peak Power)	Band II: 21.68dBm (23.12dBm); Band V: 21.55dBm (23.71dBm)			

Page 7 of 80

**EUT Description( Continue)** 

Bluetooth				
Bluetooth Version	□V2.0         □V2.1         □V2.1+EDR         □V3.0         □V3.0+HS         □V4.0			
Operation Frequency	2402~2480MHz			
Type of modulation	⊠GFSK ⊠∏/4-DQPSK ⊠8-DPSK			
Avg. Burst Power	0.14dBm			
Antenna Gain	1.1dBi			
WIFI				
WIFI Specification	□802.11a ⊠802.11b ⊠802.11g ⊠802.11n(20) ⊠802.11n(40)			
Operation Frequency	2412~2462MHz			
Avg. Burst Power	11b:9.41dBm,11g:8.84dBm,11n(20):8.52dBm,11n(40):8.12dBm			
Antenna Gain	1.1dBi			
Accessories				
Battery	Brand name: KRONO Model No. : K4 GOLD Voltage and Capacitance: 3.8 V & 1600mAh			
Adapter	Brand name: KRONO Model No. : K4 GOLD Input: AC 100-240V, 50/60Hz, 0.15 A Output: DC 5V, 1.0A			
Earphone	Brand name: N/A Model No. : N/A			
Note:1.CMU200 can measure the average power and Peak power at the same time				

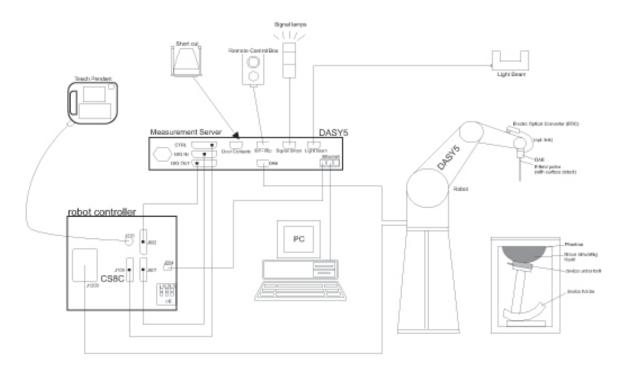
2. The sample used for testing is end product.

Product	Type	
Product	□ Production unit	Identical Prototype

Page 8 of 80

#### 3. SAR MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

#### 3.1. The DASY5 system used for performing compliance tests consists of following items



- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software.
- Data acquisition electronics (DAE) which attached to the robot arm extension. The DAE consist of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock
- A dosimetric probe equipped with an optical surface detector system.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital Communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- A Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running WinXP and the DASY5 software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- Phantoms, device holders and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

Page 9 of 80

#### 3.2. DASY5 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe manufactured by SPEAG. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. SPEAG conducts the probe calibration in compliance with international and national standards (e.g. IEEE 1528 and relevant KDB files.) The calibration data are in Appendix D.

#### **Isotropic E-Field Probe Specification**

Model	ES3DV3		
Manufacture	SPEAG		
frequency	0.15GHz-3 GHz Linearity:±0.2dB(150 MHz-3 GHz)		
Dynamic Range	0.01W/Kg-100W/Kg Linearity:±0.2dB		
Dimensions	Overall length:337mm Tip diameter:4mm Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers:2mm		
Application	High precision dosimetric measurements in any exposure scenario (e.g., very strong gradient fields). Only probe which enables compliance testing for frequencies up to 3 GHz with precision of better 30%.		

#### 3.3. Data Acquisition Electronics description

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consist if a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converte and a command decoder with a control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement sever is accomplished through an optical downlink fir data and status information, as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The mechanical probe mounting device includes two different sensor systems for frontal and sideways probe contacts. They are used for mechanical surface detection and probe collision detection.

DAE4

Input Impedance	200MOhm	DOM:
The Inputs	Symmetrical and floating	Ma 1904 BM
Common mode rejection	above 80 dB	DAEA PHYSTON DAMES TO DAMES TO

Page 10 of 80

#### 3.4. Robot

The DASY system uses the high precision robots (DASY5:TX60) type from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller system, the robot controller version from is used.

The XL robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- ☐ High precision (repeatability 0.02 mm)
- ☐ High reliability (industrial design)
- ☐ Jerk-free straight movements
- ☐ Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)
- ☐ 6-axis controller



#### 3.5. Light Beam Unit

The light beam switch allows automatic "tooling" of the probe. During the process, the actual position of the probe tip with respect to the robot arm is measured, as well as the probe length and the horizontal probe offset. The software then corrects all movements, such that the robot coordinates are valid for the probe tip.

The repeatability of this process is better than  $0.1\,\text{mm}$ . If a position has been taught with an aligned prob.1 mm, even if the other probe has different dimensions. During probe rotations, the probe tip will keep its actual position. e, the same position will be reached with another aligned probe within  $0\,$ 



Page 11 of 80

#### 3.6. Device Holder

The DASY device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (EPR).

Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles. The DASY device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity  $\epsilon=3$  and loss tangent  $\delta=0.02$ . The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.



#### 3.7. Measurement Server

The measurement server is based on a PC/104 CPU board with CPU (DASY5: 400 MHz, Intel Celeron), chip-disk (DASY5: 128MB), RAM (DASY5: 128MB). The necessary circuits for communication with the DAE electronic box, as well as the 16 bit AD converter system for optical detection and digital I/O interface are contained on the DAYS I/O board, which is directly connected to the PC/104 bus of the CPU board.

The measurement server performs all the real-time data evaluation for field measurements and surface detection, controls robot movements and handles safety operations.



Page 12 of 80

# 3.8. PHANTOM SAM Twin Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas:

□ Left head

☐ Right head

☐ Flat phantom



The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

#### **ELI4 Phantom**

☐ Flat phantom a fiberglass shell flat phantom with 2mm+/- 0.2 mm shell thickness. It has only one measurement area for Flat phantom



Page 13 of 80

#### 4. SAR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

#### 4.1. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and occupational/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of given mass density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dW}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dW}{\rho dV} \right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/Kg) SAR can be obtained using either of the following equations:

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma E^2}{\rho}$$

$$SAR = c_h \frac{dT}{dt}\Big|_{t=0}$$

Where

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{SAR} & \text{is the specific absorption rate in watts per kilogram;} \\ \text{E} & \text{is the r.m.s. value of the electric field strength in the tissue in volts per meter;} \\ \sigma & \text{is the conductivity of the tissue in siemens per metre;} \\ \rho & \text{is the density of the tissue in kilograms per cubic metre;} \\ c_h & \text{is the heat capacity of the tissue in joules per kilogram and Kelvin;} \\ \end{array}$ 

 $\frac{dT}{dt}$  | t=0 is the initial time derivative of temperature in the tissue in kelvins per second

Page 14 of 80

#### 4.2. SAR Measurement Procedure

#### Step 1: Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurement are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface is 2.7mm This distance cannot be smaller than the distance os sensor calibration points to probe tip as `defined in the probe properties,

#### Step 2: Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maximal found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in db) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2db range is required in IEEE Standard 1528 and IEC62209 standards, whereby 3db is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan) If one Zoom Scan follows the Area Scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximum are detected, the number of Zoom Scan has to be increased accordingly.

Area Scan Parameters extracted from KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	½·δ·ln(2) ± 0.5 mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	30° ± 1°	20° ± 1°
	≤2 GHz: ≤15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx <sub>Area</sub> , Δy <sub>Area</sub>	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be ≤ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

#### Step 3: Zoom Scan

Zoom Scan are used to assess the peak spatial SAR value within a cubic average volume containing 1g abd 10g of simulated tissue. The Zoom Scan measures points(refer to table below) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the Zoom Scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1g and 10g and displays these values next to the job's label.

Page 15 of 80

#### Zoom Scan Parameters extracted from KDB865664 d01 SAR Measurement 100MHz to 6GHz

Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx <sub>Zoom</sub> , Δy <sub>Zoom</sub>			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 - 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	1 <sup>st</sup> two points closest	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$		
Minimum zoom scan volume	1 x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm

Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.

#### Step 4: Power Drift Measurement

The Power Drift Measurement measures the field at the same location as the most recent power reference measurement within the same procedure, and with the same settings. The Power Drift Measurement gives the field difference in dB from the reading conducted within the same settings. This allows a user to monitor the power drift of the device under test within a batch process. The measurement procedure is the same as Step 1.

<sup>\*</sup> When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the area scan based 1-g SAR estimation procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.

Page 16 of 80

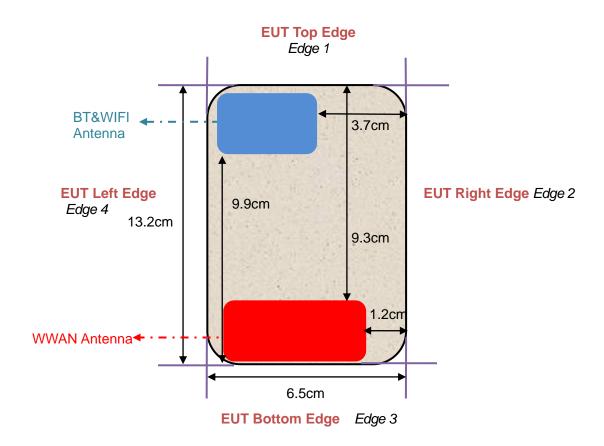
#### 4.3. RF Exposure Conditions

Test Configuration and setting:

The EUT is a model of GSM Portable Mobile Station (MS). It supports GSM/GPRS, WCDMA/HSPA, BT, WIFI, and support hot spot mode.

For WWAN SAR testing, the device was controlled by using a base station emulator. Communication between the device and the emulator were established by air link. The distance between the EUT and the antenna is larger than 50cm, and the output power radiated from the emulator antenna is at least 30db smaller than the output power of EUT.

#### Antenna Location: (the front view)



Page 17 of 80

#### For WWAN mode:

Test Configurations	Antenna to edges/surface	SAR required	Note
Head			
Left Touch		Yes	
Left Tilt		Yes	
Right Touch		Yes	
Right Tilt		Yes	
Body			
Back	<25mm	Yes	
Front	<25mm	Yes	
Hotspot			
Back	<25mm	Yes	
Front	<25mm	Yes	
Edge 1 (Top)	93	No	SAR is not required for the distance between the antenna and the edge is >25mm as per KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot SAR
Edge 2 (Right)	12	Yes	
Edge 3 (Bottom)	1	Yes	
Edge 4 (Left)	1	Yes	

#### For WLAN mode:

For WLAIN mode:			
Test Configurations	Antenna to edges/surface	SAR required	Note
Head			
Left Touch		Yes	
Left Tilt		Yes	
Right Touch		Yes	
Right Tilt		Yes	
Body			
Back	<25mm	Yes	
Front	<25mm		
Hotspot			
Back	<25mm	Yes	
Front	<25mm	Yes	
Edge 1 (Top)	2	Yes	
Edge 2 (Right)	37	No	SAR is not required for the distance between the antenna and the edge is >25mm as per KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot SAR
Edge 3 (Bottom)	99	No	SAR is not required for the distance between the antenna and the edge is >25mm as per KDB 941225 D06 Hotspot SAR
Edge 4 (Left)	1	Yes	

Page 18 of 80

#### 5. TISSUE SIMULATING LIQUID

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15cm. For head SAR testing the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 5% are listed in 5.2

5.1. The composition of the tissue simulating liquid

Ingredient (% Weight) Frequency (MHz)	Water	Nacl	Sugar	HEC	Bactericide	DGBE	1,2 Propanediol	Triton X-100
835 Head	40.45	1.45	57	1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
835 Body	54.00	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	15	0.0	30
1900 Head	54.9	0.18	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.92	0.0	0.0
1900 Body	70	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	0.0	20

#### 5.2. Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head and Body Phantoms

The head tissue dielectric parameters recommended by the IEEE 1528 have been incorporated in the following table. These head parameters are derived from planar layer models simulating the highest expected SAR for the dielectric properties and tissue thickness variations in a human head. Other head and body tissue parameters that have not been specified in IEEE 1528 are derived from the tissue dielectric parameters computed from the 4-Cole-Cole equations described in Reference [12] and extrapolated according to the head

parameters specified in IEEE 1528.

Target Frequency	h	ead	body		
(MHz)	εr	σ (S/m)	εr	σ (S/m)	
300	45.3	0.87	58.2	0.92	
450	43.5	0.87	56.7	0.94	
835	41.5	0.90	55.2	0.97	
900	41.5	0.97	55.0	1.05	
915	41.5	1.01	55.0	1.06	
1450	40.5	1.20	54.0	1.30	
1610	40.3	1.29	53.8	1.40	
1800 – 2000	40.0	1.40	53.3	1.52	
2450	39.2	1.80	52.7	1.95	
3000	38.5	2.40	52.0	2.73	
5800	35.3	5.27	48.2	6.00	

( $\varepsilon r = relative permittivity, \sigma = conductivity and \rho = 1000 kg/m3)$ 

Report No.: AGC00653160502FH01 Page 19 of 80

#### 5.3. Tissue Calibration Result

The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using DASY5

|--|

Tissue Stimulant Measurement for 835MHz							
	Fr.	Dielectric Par	ameters (±5%)	Tissue	To at time a		
	(MHz)	εr 41.5 (39.425-43.575)	δ[s/m] 0.90(0.855-0.945)	Temp [°C]	Test time		
	824.2	42.53	0.87				
Head	826.4	42.18	0.88				
	835	41.75	0.89	24.0	May 20 2016		
	836.6	41.34	0.90	21.9	May 30,2016		
	846.6	40.97	0.91				
	848.8	40.68	0.93				
	Fr.	Dielectric Par	ameters (±5%)	Tissue			
	(MHz)	εr 55.20(52.44-57-96)	δ[s/m]0.97(0.9215-1.0185)	Temp [°C]	Test time		
	824.2	55.88	0.93				
Body	826.4	55.02	0.95				
	835	54.69	0.96	22.0	May 20 2016		
	836.6	54.23	0.98		May 30,2016		
	846.6	53.84	0.99				
	848.8	53.28	0.99				

Tissue Stimulant Measurement for 1900MHz							
	Fr.	Dielectric Par	ameters (±5%)	Tissue	To at time		
	(MHz)	εr40.00(38.00-42.00) δ[s/m]1.40(1.33-1.47)		Temp [°C]	Test time		
	1850.2	41.96	1.34				
Head	1852.4	41.28	1.35				
	1880	40.89	1.37	22.2	May 20 2016		
	1900	40.53	1.40	22.3	May 29,2016		
	1907.6	40.05	1.43				
	1909.8	39.88	1.45				
	Fr.	Dielectric Par	ameters (±5%)	Tissue			
	(MHz)	εr53.30(50.635-55.965)	δ[s/m]1.52(1.444-1.596)	Temp [°C]	Test time		
	1850.2	55.03	1.46				
Body	1852.4	54.81	1.48				
	1880	54.15	1.50	22.5	May 20 2016		
	1900	53.74	1.53	22.5	May 29,2016		
	1907.6	53.29	1.55				
	1909.8	52.11	1.57				

Page 20 of 80

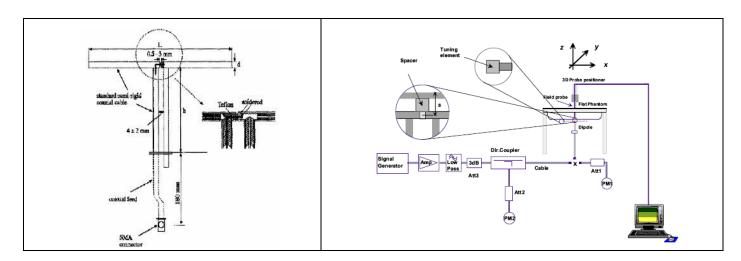
#### 6. SAR SYSTEM CHECK PROCEDURE

#### 6.1. SAR System Check Procedures

SAR system check is required to confirm measurement accuracy, according to the tissue dielectric media, probe calibration points and other system operating parameters required for measuring the SAR of a test device. The system verification must be performed for each frequency band and within the valid range of each probe calibration point required for testing the device. The same SAR probe(s) and tissue-equivalent media combinations used with each specific SAR system for system verification must be used for device testing. When multiple probe calibration points are required to cover substantially large transmission bands, independent system verifications are required for each probe calibration point. A system verification must be performed before each series of SAR measurements using the same probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium. Additional system verification should be considered according to the conditions of the tissue-equivalent medium and measured tissue dielectric parameters, typically every three to four days when the liquid parameters are remeasured or sooner when marginal liquid parameters are used at the beginning of a series of measurements.

Each DASY system is equipped with one or more system check kits. These units, together with the predefined measurement procedures within the DASY software, enable the user to conduct the system check and system validation. System kit includes a dipole, and dipole device holder.

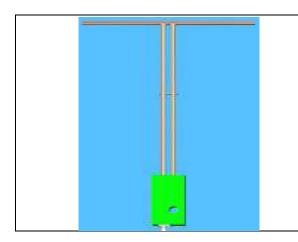
The system check verifies that the system operates within its specifications. It's performed daily or before every SAR measurement. The system check uses normal SAR measurement in the flat section of the phantom with a matched dipole at a specified distance. The system check setup is shown as below.



Page 21 of 80

# 6.2. SAR System Check

# 6.2.1. Dipoles



The dipoles used is based on the IEEE-1528 standard, and is complied with mechanical and electrical specifications in line with the requirements of IEEE. the table below provides details for the mechanical and electrical Specifications for the dipoles.

Frequency	L (mm)	h (mm)	d (mm)
835MHz	161.0	89.8	3.6
1900MHz	68	39.5	3.6

Page 22 of 80

## 6.2.2. System Check Result

System Per	System Performance Check at 835MHz & 1900MHz for Head							
Validation Kit: SN 30/14 DIP 0G835-332 & SN 46/11DIP 1G900-187								
Frequency		Target Reference Result Tested Value(W/Kg) (± 10%) Value(W/Kg)			Tissue Temp.	Test time		
[MHz]	1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g	[°C]	
835	9.63	6.15	8.667-10.593	5.535-6.765	10.476	6.641	21.9	May 30,2016
1900	39.65	20.24	35.685-43.615	18.216-22.264	42.000	21.396	22.3	May 29,2016
System Per	formance	Check a	t 835 MHz & 190	0MHz for Body				
Frequency		get W/Kg)		Reference Result (± 10%)		Tested Value(W/Kg)		Test time
[MHz]	1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g	[°C]	
835	9.93	6.35	8.937-10.923	5.715-6.985	10.682	6.752	22.0	May 30,2016
1900	40.74	21.43	36.666-44.814	19.287-23.573	43.268	22.189	22.5	May 29,2016

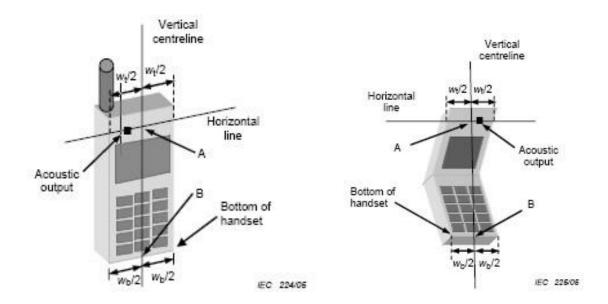
Page 23 of 80

#### 7. EUT TEST POSITION

This EUT was tested in Right Cheek, Right Tilted, Left Cheek, Left Tilted, Body back and Body front and 4 edges.

#### 7.1. Define Two Imaginary Lines on the Handset

- (1)The vertical centerline passes through two points on the front side of the handset the midpoint of the width wt of the handset at the level of the acoustic output, and the midpoint of the width wb of the handset.
- (2) The horizontal line is perpendicular to the vertical centerline and passes through the center of the acoustic output. The horizontal line is also tangential to the face of the handset at point A.
- (3)The two lines intersect at point A. Note that for many handsets, point A coincides with the center of the acoustic output; however, the acoustic output may be located elsewhere on the horizontal line. Also note that the vertical centerline is not necessarily to the front face of the handset, especially for clamshell handsets, handsets with flip covers, and other irregularly shaped handsets.



Page 24 of 80

#### 7.2. Cheek Position

(1) To position the device with the vertical center line of the body of the device and the horizontal line crossing the center picec in a plane parallel to the sagittal plane of the phantom. While maintaining the device in this plane, align the vertical center line with the reference plane containing the ear and mouth reference point (M: Mouth, RE: Right Ear, and LE: Left Ear) and align the center of the ear piece with the line RE-LE.

(2) To move the device towards the phantom with the ear piece aligned with the line LE-RE until the phone touched the ear. While maintaining the device in the reference plane and maintaining the phone contact with ear, move the bottom of the phone until any point on the front side is in contact with the cheek of the phantom or until contact with the ear is lost





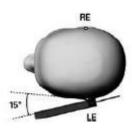


#### 7.3. Tilt Position

- (1) To position the device in the "cheek" position described above.
- (2) While maintaining the device in the reference plane described above and pivoting against the ear, moves it outward away from the mouth by an angle of 15 degrees or until with the ear is lost.



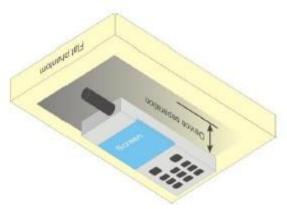


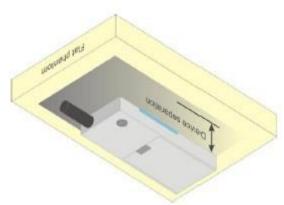


Page 25 of 80

### 7.4. Body Worn Position

- (1) To position the EUT parallel to the phantom surface.
- (2) To adjust the EUT parallel to the flat phantom.
- (3) To adjust the distance between the EUT surface and the flat phantom to 5mm.





Page 26 of 80

#### 8. SAR EXPOSURE LIMITS

SAR assessments have been made in line with the requirements of IEEE-1528, and comply with ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 "Uncontrolled Environments" limits. These limits apply to a location which is deemed as "Uncontrolled Environment" which can be described as a situation where the general public may be exposed to an RF source with no prior knowledge or control over their exposure.

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Type Exposure	Uncontrolled Environment Limit (W/kg)
Spatial Peak SAR (1g cube tissue for brain or body)	1.60
Spatial Average SAR (Whole body)	0.08
Spatial Peak SAR (Limbs)	4.0

Page 27 of 80

### 9. TEST EQUIPMENT LIST

Equipment description	Manufacturer/ Model	Identification No.	Current calibration date	Next calibration date
Stäubli Robot	Stäubli-TX60	F13/5Q2UD1/A/01	N/A	N/A
Robot Controller	Stäubli-CS8	139522	N/A	N/A
TISSUE Probe	SATIMO	SN 45/11 OCPG45	12/02/2015	12/01/2016
E-Field Probe	Speag- ES3DV3	SN:3337	10/01/2015	09/30/2016
SAM Twin Phantom	Speag-SAM	1790	N/A	N/A
Device Holder	Speag-SD 000 H01 KA	SD 000 H01 KA	N/A	N/A
DAE4	Speag-SD 000 D04 BM	1398	02/02/2016	02/01/2017
SAR Software	Speag-DASY5	DASY52.8	N/A	N/A
Liquid	SATIMO	-	N/A	N/A
Radio Communication Tester	R&S-CMU200	069Y7-158-13-712	02/29/2016	02/28/2017
Dipole	SATIMO SID835	SN30/14 DIP 0G835-332	09/01/2014	08/31/2017
Dipole	SATIMO SID1900	SN46/11 DIP 1G900-187	11/14/2013	11/13/2016
Signal Generator	Agilent-E4438C	US41461365	02/29/2016	02/28/2017
Spectrum Analyzer E4440	Agilent	US41421290	07/23/2015	07/22/2016
Network Analyzer	Rhode & Schwarz ZVL6	SN100132	03/04/2016	03/03/2017
Attenuator	Warison /WATT-6SR1211	N/A	N/A	N/A
Attenuator	Mini-circuits / VAT-10+	N/A	N/A	N/A
Amplifier	EM30180	SN060552	03/04/2016	03/03/2017
Directional Couple	Werlatone/ C5571-10	SN99463	07/29/2015	07/28/2016
Directional Couple	Werlatone/ C6026-10	SN99482	07/29/2015	07/28/2016
Power Sensor	NRP-Z21	1137.6000.02	10/20/2015	10/19/2016
Power Sensor	NRP-Z23	US38261498	03/01/2016	02/28/2017
Power Viewer	R&S	V2.3.1.0	N/A	N/A

Note: Per KDB 865664 Dipole SAR Validation, AGC Lab has adopted 3 years calibration intervals. On annual basis, every measurement dipole has been evaluated and is in compliance with the following criteria:

- 1. There is no physical damage on the dipole;
- 2. System validation with specific dipole is within 10% of calibrated value;
- 3. Return-loss is within 20% of calibrated measurement;
- 4. Impedance is within  $5\Omega$  of calibrated measurement.

Page 28 of 80

#### 10. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The component of uncertainly may generally be categorized according to the methods used to evaluate them. The evaluation of uncertainly by the statistical analysis of a series of observations is termed a Type An evaluation of uncertainty. The evaluation of uncertainty by means other than the statistical analysis of a series of observation is termed a Type B evaluation of uncertainty. Each component of uncertainty, however evaluated, is represented by an estimated standard deviation, termed standard uncertainty, which is determined by the positive square root of the estimated variance.

A Type A evaluation of standard uncertainty may be based on any valid statistical method for treating data. This includes calculating the standard deviation of the mean of a series of independent observations; using the method of least squares to fit a curve to the data in order to estimate the parameter of the curve and their standard deviations; or carrying out an analysis of variance in order to identify and quantify random effects in certain kinds of measurement.

A type B evaluation of standard uncertainty is typically based on scientific judgment using all of the relevant information available. These may include previous measurement data, experience, and knowledge of the behavior and properties of relevant materials and instruments, manufacture's specification, data provided in calibration reports and uncertainties assigned to reference data taken from handbooks. Broadly speaking, the uncertainty is either obtained from an outdoor source or obtained from an assumed distribution, such as the normal distribution, rectangular or triangular distributions indicated in Table as follow.

Uncertainty Distributions	Normal	Rectangular	Triangular	U-Shape
Multi-plying Factor(a)	1/k(b)	1/√3	1/√6	1/√2

- (a) Standard uncertainty is determined as the product of the multiplying factor and the estimated range of variations in the measured quantity
- (b)  $\kappa$  is the coverage factor

#### **Table 13.1 Standard Uncertainty for Assumed Distribution (above table)**

The combined standard uncertainty of the measurement result represents the estimated standard deviation of the result. It is obtained by combining the individual standard uncertainties of both Type A and Type B evaluation using the usual "root-sum-squares" (RSS) methods of combining standard deviations by taking the positive square root of the estimated variances.

Expanded uncertainty is a measure of uncertainty that defines an interval about the measurement result within which the measured value is confidently believed to lie. It is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty by a coverage factor. Typically, the coverage factor ranges from 2 to 3. Using a coverage factor allows the true value of a measured quantity to be specified with a defined probability within the specified uncertainty range. For purpose of this document, a coverage factor two is used, which corresponds to confidence interval of about 95 %. The DASY uncertainty Budget is shown in the following tables.

Page 29 of 80

DAYS5 Measurement Uncertainty								
Measuremen	uncertainty for	r 150 MHz to 3	GHz avera	aged ov	er 1 gra			
Error Description	Uncertainty value(±10%	Probability Distribution	Divisor	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Standard Uncertainty (1g)	Standard Uncertainty (10g)	
Measurement System								
Probe Calibration	6	Normal	1	1	1	6.00	6.00	
Axial Isotropy	0.25	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.14	0.14	
Hemispherical Isotropy	1.3	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.75	0.75	
Linearity	0.3	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.17	0.17	
Probe Modulation Response	1.65	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.95	0.95	
System Detection Limits	0.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.52	0.52	
Boundary Effects	0.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.52	0.52	
Readout Electronics	0.2	Normal	1	1	1	0.20	0.20	
Response Time	0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	
Integration Time	0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	
RF Ambient Noise	0.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.52	0.52	
RF Ambient Reflection	0.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.52	0.52	
Probe Positioner	0.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.40	0.40	
Probe Positioning	6.5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.75	3.75	
Post-processing	3.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.19	2.19	
Test Sample Related								
Device Positioning	3.6	Normal	1	1	1	3.6	3.6	
Device Holder	2.9	Normal	1	1	1	2.9	2.9	
Measurement SAR Drift	5.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.89	2.89	
Power Scaling	0.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0	0	
Phantom and Setup								
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances)	0.05	Normal	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.03	0.03	
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	1.9	Rectangular	1	1	0.84	1.90	1.60	
Liquid conductivity measurement	5	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	3.90	3.55	
Liquid permittivity measurement	5	Rectangular	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	
Liquid conductivity – temperature uncertainty	5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	2.25	2.05	
Liquid permittivity – temperature uncertainty	5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.66 10.17	0.75 9.89	
	Combined Standard Uncertainty							
Coverage Factor for 95%							=2	
Expanded Uncertainty						±20.34%	±19.779%	

Page 30 of 80

DAYS5 S	System Che	eck Uncertainty	for 150	) MHz to	o 3GHz a	veraged ran	ige		
Error Description	Uncer. value (±10%)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	(Ci) 1g	(Ci) 10g	Std. Unc. (1g)	Std. Unc. (10g)	(v <sub>i</sub> ) V <sub>eff</sub>	
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	6	Normal	1	1	1	6.00	6.00	8	
Axial Isotropy	0.25	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.14	0.14	8	
Hemispherical Isotropy	1.3	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.75	0.75	8	
Boundary Effects	0.3	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.17	0.17	8	
Linearity	1.65	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.95	0.95	8	
System Detection Limits	0.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.52	0.52	8	
Modulation Response	0.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.52	0.52	8	
Readout Electronics	0.2	Normal	1	1	1	0.20	0.20	8	
Response Time	0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	8	
Integration Time	0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.00	0.00	8	
RF Ambient Noise	0.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.52	0.52	8	
RF Ambient Reflection	0.9	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.52	0.52	8	
Probe Positioner	0.7	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.40	0.40	8	
Probe Positioning	6.5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.75	3.75	8	
Max. SAR Eval.	3.8	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	2.19	2.19	8	
Dipole Related									
Deviation of exp. dipole	5.3	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	3.06	3.06	∞	
Dipole Axis to Liquid Dist.	2.0	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.15	1.15	8	
Input power & SAR drift	3.3	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	1.91	1.91	8	
Phantom and Setup									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape and thickness tolerances)	0.05	Normal	$\sqrt{3}$	1	1	0.03	0.03	8	
Uncertainty in SAR correction for deviations in permittivity and conductivity	1.9	Rectangular	1	1	0.84	1.90	1.60	8	
Liquid conductivity measurement	5	Normal	1	0.78	0.71	3.90	3.55	8	
Liquid permittivity measurement	5	Rectangular	1	0.23	0.26	1.15	1.30	∞	
Liquid conductivity – temperature uncertainty	5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.78	0.71	2.25	2.05	8	
Liquid permittivity – temperature uncertainty	5	Rectangular	$\sqrt{3}$	0.23	0.26	0.66	0.75	8	
Combined Std. Uncertainty						9.38	9.080		
Expanded STD Uncertainty						±18.77%	±18.16%		

Page 31 of 80

# 11. CONDUCTED POWER MEASUREMENT GSM BAND

Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Avg. Burst Power(dBm)	Duty cycle Factor(dBm)	Frame Power(dBm)	
Maximum Power <1	>				
	824.2	31.31	-9	22.31	
GSM 850	836.6	31.24	-9	22.24	
	848.8	31.25	-9	22.25	
CDDC 050	824.2	30.42	-9	21.42	
GPRS 850 (1 Slot)	836.6	30.18	-9	21.18	
(1000)	848.8	30.43	-9	21.43	
0000 050	824.2	28.21	-6	22.21	
GPRS 850 (2 Slot)	836.6	28.19	-6	22.19	
(2 3101)	848.8	28.24	-6	22.24	
000000	824.2	26.36	-4.26	22.10	
GPRS 850 (3 Slot)	836.6	26.28	-4.26	22.02	
(3 3101)	848.8	26.22	-4.26	21.96	
	824.2	25.31	-3	22.31	
GPRS 850	836.6	25.68	-3	22.68	
(4 Slot)	848.8	25.47	-3	22.47	
Maximum Power <1	>		<del>!</del>	1	
	1850.2	28.53	-9	19.53	
PCS1900	1880	28.41	-9	19.41	
	1909.8	28.46	-9	19.46	
ODD04000	1850.2	27.38	-9	18.38	
GPRS1900 (1 Slot)	1880	27.35	-9	18.35	
(1 3101)	1909.8	27.37	-9	18.37	
00004000	1850.2	25.22	-6	19.22	
GPRS1900 (2 Slot)	1880	25.24	-6	19.24	
(2 3101)	1909.8	25.27 -6		19.27	
00004000	1850.2	23.29	-4.26	19.03	
GPRS1900 (3 Slot)	1880	23.16	-4.26	18.90	
(3 3101)	1909.8	23.20	-4.26	18.94	
	1850.2	22.44	-3	19.44	
GPRS1900	1880	22.76	-3	19.76	
(4 Slot)	1909.8	22.59	-3	19.59	

Page 32 of 80

Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Avg. Burst Power(dBm)	Duty cycle Factor(dBm)	Frame Power(dBm)	
Maximum Power <2	>				
	824.2	30.79	-9	21.79	
GSM 850	836.6	30.75	-9	21.75	
	848.8	30.75	-9	21.75	
0000 050	824.2	30.54	-9	21.54	
GPRS 850 (1 Slot)	836.6	30.60	-9	21.60	
(1000)	848.8	30.53	-9	21.53	
ODDC 050	824.2	28.23	-6	22.23	
GPRS 850 (2 Slot)	836.6	28.06	-6	22.06	
(2 3101)	848.8	28.15	-6	22.15	
0000000	824.2	26.35	-4.26	22.09	
GPRS 850 (3 Slot)	836.6	26.24	-4.26	21.98	
(3 3101)	848.8	26.15	-4.26	21.89	
	824.2	25.36	-3	22.36	
GPRS 850	836.6	25.65	-3	22.65	
(4 Slot)	848.8	25.45	-3	22.45	
Maximum Power <2	>			1	
	1850.2	28.12	-9	19.12	
PCS1900	1880	28.09	-9	19.09	
	1909.8	28.02	-9	19.02	
00004000	1850.2	27.32	-9	18.32	
GPRS1900 (1 Slot)	1880	27.30	-9	18.30	
(1 3101)	1909.8	27.24	-9	18.24	
00004000	1850.2	25.19	-6	19.19	
GPRS1900 (2 Slot)	1880	25.24	-6	19.24	
(2 3101)	1909.8	25.15	-6	19.15	
	1850.2	23.23	-4.26	18.97	
GPRS1900	1880	23.11	-4.26	18.85	
(3 Slot)	1909.8	23.15	-4.26	18.89	
	1850.2	22.40	-3	19.40	
GPRS1900	1880	22.73	-3	19.73	
(4 Slot)	1909.8	22.59	-3	19.59	

#### Note 1:

The Frame Power (Source-based time-averaged Power) is scaled the maximum burst average power based on time slots. The calculated methods are show as following:

Frame Power = Max burst power (1 Up Slot) - 9 dB

Frame Power = Max burst power (2 Up Slot) - 6 dB

Frame Power = Max burst power (3 Up Slot) - 4.26 dB

Frame Power = Max burst power (4 Up Slot) - 3 dB

Note 2:

SAR is not required for GPRS (1 Slot) Mode because its output power is less than of Voice Mode

Page 33 of 80

# UMTS BAND HSDPA Setup Configuration:

- •The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
- •The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
- ·A call was established between EUT and Based Station with following setting:
- (1) Set Gain Factors( $\beta$ c and  $\beta$ d) parameters set according to each
- (2) Set RMC 12.2Kbps+HSDPA mode.
- (3) Set Cell Power=-86dBm
- (4) Set HS-DSCH Configuration Type to FRC (H-set 1, QPSK)
- (5) Select HSDPA Uplink Parameters
- (6) Set Delta ACK, Delta NACK and Delta CQI=8
- (7) Set Ack Nack Repetition Factor to 3
- (8) Set CQI Feedback Cycle (k) to 4ms
- (9) Set CQI Repetition Factor to 2
- (10) Power Ctrl Mode=All Up bits
- •The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.10.2.4: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH

Sub-test	βc (Note5)	βd	βd (SF)	β <b>с</b> /β <b>d</b>	βHS (Note1, Note 2)	CM (dB) (Note 3)	MPR (dB) (Note 3)
1	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	0.0	0.0
2	12/15(Note 4)	15/15(Note 4)	64	12/15(Note 4)	24/15	1.0	0.0
3	15/15	8/15	64	15/8	30/15	1.5	0.5
4	15/15	4/15	64	15/4	30/15	1.5	0.5

Note 1:  $\triangle$ ACK,  $\triangle$ NACK and  $\triangle$ CQI = 30/15 with  $\beta_{hs}$  = 30/15 \*  $\beta_c$ .

Note 2: For the HS-DPCCH power mask requirement test in clause 5.2C, 5.7A, and the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) with HS-DPCCH test in clause 5.13.1A, and HSDPA EVM with phase discontinuity in clause

5.13.1AA,  $\triangle$ ACK and  $\triangle$ NACK = 30/15 with  $\beta_{hs}$  = 30/15 \*  $\beta_c$ , and  $\triangle$ CQI = 24/15 with  $\beta_{hs}$  = 24/15 \*  $\beta_c$ .

Note 3: CM = 1 for  $\beta c/\beta d$  =12/15, hs/ c=24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH and HS-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference. This is applicable for only UEs that support HSDPA in release 6 and later releases.

Note 4: For subtest 2 the c/d ratio of 12/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to c = 11/15 and d = 15/15.

Page 34 of 80

#### **HSUPA Setup Configuration:**

- · The EUT was connected to Base Station Agilent E5515C referred to the Setup Configuration.
- · The RF path losses were compensated into the measurements.
- · A call was established between EUT and Base Station with following setting \*:
- (1) Call Configs = 5.2B, 5.9B, 5.10B, and 5.13.2B with QPSK
- (2) Set the Gain Factors ( $\beta$ c and  $\beta$ d) and parameters (AG Index) were set according to each specific sub-test in the following table, C11.1.3, quoted from the TS 34.121
- (3) Set Cell Power = -86 dBm
- (4) Set Channel Type = 12.2k + HSPA
- (5) Set UE Target Power
- (6) Power Ctrl Mode= Alternating bits
- (7) Set and observe the E-TFCI
- (8) Confirm that E-TFCI is equal to the target E-TFCI of 75 for sub-test 1, and other subtest's E-TFCI
- The transmitted maximum output power was recorded.

Table C.11.1.3: β values for transmitter characteristics tests with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH

Sub- test	βс	βd	βd (SF )	βc/βd	βHS (Note 1)	βес	βed (Note 4) (Note 5)	βed (SF )	βed (Code s)	CM (dB) (Note 2)	MPR (dB) (Note 2) (Note 6)	AG Index (Note 5)	E-TF CI
1	11/15 (Note 3)	15/15 (Note 3)	64	11/15 (Note 3)	22/15	209/22 5	1309/225	4	1	1.0	0.0	20	75
2	6/15	15/15	64	6/15	12/15	12/15	94/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	12	67
3	15/15	9/15	64	15/9	30/15	30/15	βed1: 47/15 βed2: 47/15	4 4	2	2.0	1.0	15	92
4	2/15	15/15	64	2/15	4/15	2/15	56/75	4	1	3.0	2.0	17	71
5	15/15	0	-	-	5/15	5/15	47/15	4	1	1.0	0.0	12	67

Note 1: For sub-test 1 to 4,  $\triangle$ ACK,  $\triangle$ NACK and  $\triangle$ CQI = 30/15 with  $\beta_{hs}$  = 30/15 \*  $\beta_c$ . For sub-test 5,  $\triangle$ ACK,  $\triangle$ NACK and  $\triangle$ CQI = 5/15 with  $\beta_{hs}$  = 5/15 \*  $\beta_c$ .

Note 2: CM = 1 for  $\beta c/\beta d$  =12/15, hs/ c=24/15. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.

Note 3: For subtest 1 the c/d ratio of 11/15 for the TFC during the measurement period (TF1, TF0) is achieved by setting the signalled gain factors for the reference TFC (TF1, TF1) to c = 10/15 and d = 15/15. Note 4: In case of testing by UE using E-DPDCH Physical Layer category 1, Sub-test 3 is omitted according to TS25.306 Table 5.1g.

Note 5: Bed cannot be set directly; it is set by Absolute Grant Value.

Note 6: For subtests 2, 3 and 4, UE may perform E-DPDCH power scaling at max power which could results in slightly smaller MPR values.

Page 35 of 80

#### **UMTS BAND II**

Mode	Frequency	Avg. Burst Power		
Wiode	(MHz)	(dBm)		
WCDMA 1900	1852.4	21.68		
RMC	1880	21.57		
RIVIC	1907.6	21.55		
WODAA 4000	1852.4	21.43		
WCDMA 1900	1880	21.18		
AMR	1907.6	21.36		
	1852.4	20.48		
HSDPA	1880	20.45		
Subtest 1	1907.6	20.42		
	1852.4	20.46		
HSDPA	1880	20.49		
Subtest 2	1907.6	20.47		
	1852.4	20.33		
HSDPA	1880	20.38		
Subtest 3	1907.6	20.29		
	1852.4	20.35		
HSDPA	1880	20.09		
Subtest 4	1907.6	20.15		
	1852.4	20.13		
HSUPA	1880	20.16		
Subtest 1	1907.6	20.54		
	1852.4	20.42		
HSUPA	1880	20.49		
Subtest 2	1907.6	20.28		
	1852.4	20.31		
HSUPA	1880	20.26		
Subtest 3	1907.6	20.81		
	1852.4	20.77		
HSUPA	1880	20.09		
Subtest 4	1907.6	20.28		
	1852.4	20.24		
HSUPA	1880	20.29		
Subtest 5	1907.6	20.37		

Page 36 of 80

#### **UMTS BAND V**

Mode	Frequency	Avg. Burst Power		
Wode	(MHz)	(dBm)		
MCDMA 950	826.4	21.55		
WCDMA 850	836.6	21.35		
RMC	846.6	21.23		
WODAA OFO	826.4	21.49		
WCDMA 850	836.6	21.31		
AMR	846.6	21.29		
11000	826.4	20.17		
HSDPA	836.6	20.53		
Subtest 1	846.6	20.18		
11000	826.4	20.34		
HSDPA	836.6	20.54		
Subtest 2	846.6	20.29		
	826.4	20.51		
HSDPA	836.6	20.46		
Subtest 3	846.6	20.14		
	826.4	20.58		
HSDPA	836.6	20.26		
Subtest 4	846.6	20.28		
	826.4	20.41		
HSUPA	836.6	20.56		
Subtest 1	846.6	20.51		
	826.4	20.49		
HSUPA	836.6	20.33		
Subtest 2	846.6	20.12		
	826.4	20.08		
HSUPA	836.6	20.48		
Subtest 3	846.6	20.15		
	826.4	20.63		
HSUPA	836.6	20.28		
Subtest 4	846.6	20.15		
	826.4	20.43		
HSUPA	836.6	20.28		
Subtest 5	846.6	20.12		

Page 37 of 80

According to 3GPP 25.101 sub-clause 6.2.2, the maximum output power is allowed to be reduced by following the table.

Table 6.1aA: UE maximum output power with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH

UE Transmit Channel Configuration	CM(db)	MPR(db)						
For all combinations of ,DPDCH,DPCCH HS-DPDCH,E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH	0≤ CM≤3.5	MAX(CM-1,0)						
Note: CM=1 for $\beta_c/\beta_d$ =12/15, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c$ =24/15.For all E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the r		DPDCH, DPCCH, HS-DPCCH,						

The device supports MPR to solve linearity issues (ACLR or SEM) due to the higher peak-to average ratios (PAR) of the HSUPA signal. This prevents saturating the full range of the TX DAC inside of device and provides a reduced power output to the RF transceiver chip according to the Cubic Metric (a function of the combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH).

When E-DPDCH channels are present the beta gains on those channels are reduced firsts to try to get the power under the allowed limit. If the beta gains are lowered as far as possible, then a hard limiting is applied at the maximum allowed level.

The SW currently recalculates the cubic metric every time the beta gains on the E-DPDCH are reduced. The cubic metric will likely get lower each time this is done .However, there is no reported reduction of maximum output power in the HSUPA mode since the device also provides a compensation for the power back-off by increasing the gain of TX\_AGC in the transceiver (PA) device.

The end effect is that the DUT output power is identical to the case where there is no MPR in the device.

Page 38 of 80

### WIFI

Mode	Data Rate (Mbps)	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Avg. Burst Power(dBm)
		01	2412	9.41
802.11b	1	06	2437	9.34
		11	2462	9.32
		01	2412	8.71
802.11g	6	06	2437	8.82
		11	2462	8.84
		01	2412	8.48
802.11n(20)	6.5	06	2437	8.52
		11	2462	8.51
		03	2422	8.12
802.11n(40)	13.5	06	2437	8.06
		09	2452	8.11

#### Bluetooth\_V3.0

Modulation	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Avg. Burst Power (dBm)
	0	2402	0.09
GFSK	39	2441	0.11
	78	2480	0.14
	0	2402	-1.34
π /4-DQPSK	39	2441	-1.53
	78	2480	-1.45
	0	2402	-1.47
8-DPSK	39	2441	-1.11
	78	2480	-1.93

#### Bluetooth V4.0

Didetootii_vo			
Modulation	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Peak Power(dBm)
	0	2402	-7.06
GFSK	19	2440	-6.70
	39	2480	-7.30

Page 39 of 80

#### 12. TEST RESULTS

### 12.1. SAR Test Results Summary

#### 12.1.1. Test position and configuration

Head SAR was performed with the device configured in the positions according to IEEE 1528-2013, Body-worn SAR was performed with the device 5mm from the phantom, and 4 Edges SAR was performed with the device 10mm from the phantom.

#### 12.1.2. Operation Mode

- 1. Per KDB 447498 D01 v06 ,for each exposure position, if the highest 1-g SAR is  $\leq$  0.8 W/kg, testing for low and high channel is optional.
- 2. Per KDB 865664 D01 v01r04,for each frequency band, if the measured SAR is ≥0.8W/Kg, testing for repeated SAR measurement is required, that the highest measured SAR is only to be tested. When the SAR results are near the limit, the following procedures are required for each device to verify these types of SAR measurement related variation concerns by repeating the highest measured SAR configuration in each frequency band.
  - (1) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥0.8W/Kg, repeat that measurement once.
  - (2) Perform a second repeated measurement only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is >1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥1.45 W/Kg.
  - (3) Perform a third repeated measurement only if the original, first and second repeated measurement is ≥1.5 W/Kg and ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second measurement is ≥ 1.20.
- 3. Body-worn exposure conditions are intended to voice call operations, therefore GSM voice call mode is selected to be test.
- 4. Per KDB 648474 D04 v01r03,when the reported SAR for a body-worn accessory measured without a headset connected to the handset is ≤1.2W/Kg, SAR testing with a headset connected is not required.
- 5. Per KDB 248227 D01v02r02,for 2.4GHz 802.11g/n SAR testing is not required when the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤1.2W/kg.
- 6. Per KDB 941225 D06 V02r01, When the same wireless mode transmission configurations for voice and data are required for SAR measurements, the more conservative configuration with a smaller separation distance should be tested for the overlapping SAR configurations.
- 7. Maximum Scaling SAR in order to calculate the Maximum SAR values to test under the standard Peak Power, Calculation method is as follows:

  Maximum Scaling SAR =tested SAR (Max.) ×[maximum turn-up power (mw)/ maximum measurement output power(mw)]
- 8. Sensors have no any influence on the power or SAR result.

Page 40 of 80

### 12.1.3. Test Result

SAR MEASURE	SAR MEASUREMENT									
Depth of Liquid (	cm):>15			Relative	Humidity	/ (%): 61.4				
Product: MOBILE	E PHONE									
Test Mode: GSM	1850 with GMSK	modul	ation							
Position	Mode	Ch.	Fr. (MHz)	Power Drift (<±0.2)	SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Max. Turn-up Power (dBm)	Meas. output Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Limit (W/kg)	
SIM 1 Card										
Left Cheek	voice	190	836.6	0.11	0.124	31.5	31.24	0.132	1.6	
Left Tilt	voice	190	836.6	0.14	0.068	31.5	31.24	0.072	1.6	
Right Cheek	voice	190	836.6	0.09	0.163	31.5	31.24	0.173	1.6	
Right Tilt	voice	190	836.6	0.04	0.117	31.5	31.24	0.124	1.6	
Body back	voice	190	836.6	0.04	0.711	31.5	31.24	0.755	1.6	
Body front	voice	190	836.6	0.03	0.255	31.5	31.24	0.271	1.6	
Left Cheek	GPRS-4 slot	190	836.6	0.04	0.188	25.7	25.68	0.189	1.6	
Left Tilt	GPRS-4 slot	190	836.6	-0.03	0.101	25.7	25.68	0.101	1.6	
Right Cheek	GPRS-4 slot	190	836.6	0.16	0.240	25.7	25.68	0.241	1.6	
Right Tilt	GPRS-4 slot	190	836.6	0.11	0.174	25.7	25.68	0.175	1.6	
Body back	GPRS-4 slot	128	824.2	-0.07	0.982	25.7	25.31	1.074	1.6	
Body back	GPRS-4 slot	190	836.6	-0.09	1.040	25.7	25.68	1.045	1.6	
Body back	GPRS-4 slot	251	848.8	-0.00	1.060	25.7	25.47	1.118	1.6	
Body front	GPRS-4 slot	190	836.6	-0.04	0.382	25.7	25.68	0.384	1.6	
Edge 2(Right)	GPRS-4 slot	190	836.6	0.04	0.457	25.7	25.68	0.459	1.6	
Edge 3(Bottom)	GPRS-4 slot	190	836.6	-0.03	0.209	25.7	25.68	0.210	1.6	
Edge 4(Left)	GPRS-4 slot	190	836.6	0.04	0.336	25.7	25.68	0.338	1.6	
SIM 2 Card										
Right Cheek	GPRS-4 slot	190	836.6	0.03	0.237	25.7	25.65	0.240	1.6	
Body back	GPRS-4 slot	251	848.8	-0.11	0.992	25.7	25.45	1.051	1.6	

- When the 1-g Reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing for low and high channel is optional. Refer to KDB 447498.
   The test separation for body back and body front is 5mm of all above table.
- •The test separation for 4 Edges is 10mm of all above table.

Page 41 of 80

SAR MEASUREI	SAR MEASUREMENT										
Depth of Liquid (d	cm):>15			Relative	Relative Humidity (%): 59.6						
Product: MOBILE	Product: MOBILE PHONE										
Test Mode: PCS1900 with GMSK modulation											
Position	Mode	Ch.	Fr. (MHz)	Power Drift (<±0.2)	SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Max. Turn-up Power (dBm)	Meas. output Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Limit (W/kg)		
SIM 1 Card											
Left Cheek	voice	661	1880.0	0.13	0.139	28.5	28.41	0.142	1.6		
Left Tilt	voice	661	1880.0	0.16	0.035	28.5	28.41	0.036	1.6		
Right Cheek	voice	661	1880.0	0.11	0.101	28.5	28.41	0.103	1.6		
Right Tilt	voice	661	1880.0	0.18	0.032	28.5	28.41	0.033	1.6		
Body back	voice	661	1880.0	0.05	0.560	28.5	28.41	0.572	1.6		
Body front	voice	661	1880.0	-0.02	0.245	28.5	28.41	0.250	1.6		
Left Cheek	GPRS-4 slot	661	1880.0	-0.07	0.203	22.8	22.76	0.205	1.6		
Left Tilt	GPRS-4 slot	661	1880.0	0.02	0.053	22.8	22.76	0.053	1.6		
Right Cheek	GPRS-4 slot	661	1880.0	-0.09	0.171	22.8	22.76	0.173	1.6		
Right Tilt	GPRS-4 slot	661	1880.0	0.12	0.046	22.8	22.76	0.046	1.6		
Body back	GPRS-4 slot	512	1850.2	-0.02	0.841	22.8	22.44	0.914	1.6		
Body back	GPRS-4 slot	661	1880.0	0.08	0.857	22.8	22.76	0.865	1.6		
Body back	GPRS-4 slot	810	1909.8	0.05	0.717	22.8	22.59	0.753	1.6		
Body front	GPRS-4 slot	661	1880.0	-0.01	0.407	22.8	22.76	0.411	1.6		
Edge 2(Right)	GPRS-4 slot	661	1880.0	-0.08	0.124	22.8	22.76	0.125	1.6		
Edge 3(Bottom)	GPRS-4 slot	661	1880.0	-0.01	0.104	22.8	22.76	0.105	1.6		
Edge 4(Left)	GPRS-4 slot	661	1880.0	-0.10	0.223	22.8	22.76	0.225	1.6		
SIM 2 Card											
Left Cheek	GPRS-4 slot	661	1880.0	0.02	0.201	22.8	22.73	0.204	1.6		
Body back	GPRS-4 slot	661	1880.0	0.12	0.786	22.8	22.73	0.799	1.6		

<sup>•</sup> When the 1-g Reported SAR is  $\leq$  0.8 W/kg, testing for low and high channel is optional. Refer to KDB 447498. • The test separation for body back and body front is 5mm of all above table.

<sup>•</sup>The test separation for 4 Edges is 10mm of all above table.

Page 42 of 80

### SAR MEASUREMENT

Depth of Liquid (cm):>15 Relative Humidity (%): 59.6

Product: MOBILE PHONE

Test Mode: WCDMA Band II with QPSK modulation

Position	Mode	Ch.	Fr. (MHz)	Power Drift (<±0.2)	SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Max. Turn-up Power (dBm)	Meas. output Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Limit (W/kg)	
Left Cheek	RMC 12.2kbps	9400	1880	0.01	0.036	21.7	21.57	0.037	1.6	
Left Tilt	RMC 12.2kbps	9400	1880	-0.09	0.015	21.7	21.57	0.015	1.6	
Right Cheek	RMC 12.2kbps	9400	1880	0.12	0.200	21.7	21.57	0.206	1.6	
Right Tilt	RMC 12.2kbps	9400	1880	0.01	0.043	21.7	21.57	0.044	1.6	
Body back	RMC 12.2kbps	9262	1852.4	0.05	0.828	21.7	21.68	0.832	1.6	
Body back	RMC 12.2kbps	9400	1880	0.04	0.929	21.7	21.57	0.957	1.6	
Body back	RMC 12.2kbps	9538	1907.6	0.05	1.050	21.7	21.55	1.087	1.6	
Body front	RMC 12.2kbps	9400	1880	0.02	0.556	21.7	21.57	0.573	1.6	
Edge 2(Right)	RMC 12.2kbps	9400	1880	0.18	0.097	21.7	21.57	0.100	1.6	
Edge 3(Bottom)	RMC 12.2kbps	9400	1880	-0.03	0.456	21.7	21.57	0.470	1.6	
Edge 4(Left)	RMC 12.2kbps	9400	1880	0.12	0.179	21.7	21.57	0.184	1.6	

- When the 1-g Reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing for low and high channel is optional. Refer to KDB 447498.
- •The test separation for body back and body front is 5mm of all above table.
- •The test separation for 4 Edges is 10mm of all above table.

Page 43 of 80

#### **SAR MEASUREMENT**

Depth of Liquid (cm):>15 Relative Humidity (%): 61.4

Product: MOBILE PHONE

Test Mode: WCDMA Band V with QPSK modulation

Position	Mode	Ch.	Fr. (MHz)	Power Drift (<±0.2)	SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Max. Turn-up Power (dBm)	Meas. output Power (dBm)	Scaled SAR (W/Kg)	Limit (W/kg)
Left Cheek	RMC 12.2kbps	4183	836.6	-0.10	0.351	21.6	21.35	0.372	1.6
Left Tilt	RMC 12.2kbps	4183	836.6	-0.08	0.259	21.6	21.35	0.274	1.6
Right Cheek	RMC 12.2kbps	4183	836.6	0.03	0.366	21.6	21.35	0.388	1.6
Right Tilt	RMC 12.2kbps	4183	836.6	0.07	0.255	21.6	21.35	0.270	1.6
Body back	RMC 12.2kbps	4183	836.6	-0.03	0.714	21.6	21.35	0.756	1.6
Body front	RMC 12.2kbps	4183	836.6	0.04	0.691	21.6	21.35	0.732	1.6
Edge 2(Right)	RMC 12.2kbps	4183	836.6	-0.04	0.152	21.6	21.35	0.161	1.6
Edge 3(Bottom)	RMC 12.2kbps	4183	836.6	-0.12	0.565	21.6	21.35	0.598	1.6
Edge 4(Left)	RMC 12.2kbps	4183	836.6	0.06	0.311	21.6	21.35	0.329	1.6

- When the 1-g Reported SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg, testing for low and high channel is optional. Refer to KDB 447498.
- •The test separation for body back and body front is 5mm of all above table.
- •The test separation for 4 Edges is 10mm of all above table.

Repeated S	Repeated SAR									
Product: MOBILE PHONE										
Test Mode:	Test Mode: GSM 850 & PCS 1900 & WCDMA Band II									
Position	Mode	Ch.	Fr. (MHz)	Power Drift (<±0.2)	Once SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (<±0.2)	Twice SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Power Drift (<±0.2)	Third SAR (1g) (W/kg)	Limit (W/kg)
Body back	GPRS-4 slot	251	848.8	-0.02	1.010					1.6
	00004	004	40000	0.00	0.007					1.6
Body back	GPRS-4 slot	661	1880.0	0.02	0.807					1.0

Page 44 of 80

#### **Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation:**

**Application Simultaneous Transmission information:** 

NO	Simultaneous state		Portable Handset	1
NO	Simultaneous state	Head	Body-worn	Hotspot
1	GSM(voice)+WLAN 2.4GHz (data)	Yes	Yes	-
2	WCDMA(voice)+WLAN 2.4GHz (data)	Yes	Yes	-
3	GSM(voice)+Bluetooth(data)	-	Yes	-
4	WCDMA(voice)+Bluetooth(data)	-	Yes	-
5	GSM (Data) + Bluetooth(data)	-	Yes	
6	GSM (Data) + WLAN 2.4GHz (data)	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	WCDMA (Data) + Bluetooth(data)		Yes	
8	WCDMA (Data) + WLAN 2.4GHz (data)	Yes	Yes	Yes

#### NOTE:

- 1. WLAN and BT share the same antenna, and cannot transmit simultaneously.
- 2. Simultaneous with every transmitter must be the same test position.
- 3. KDB 447498 D01, WIFI SAR and BT SAR are excluded as below table.
- 4. KDB 447498 D01, for handsets the test separation distance is determined by the smallest distance between the outer surface of the device and the user; which is 0mm for head SAR and 5mm for body-worn SAR.
- 5. According to KDB 447498 D01 4.3.1, Standalone SAR test exclusion is as follow:
  - For 100 MHz to 6 GHz and test separation distances  $\leq$  50 mm, the 1-g and 10-g SAR test exclusion thresholds are determined by the following:
  - [(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW) / (min. test separation distance, mm)] [ $\sqrt{f(GHz)}$ ]  $\leq 3.0$  for 1-g SAR, and  $\leq 7.5$  for 10-g extremity SAR<sup>30</sup>, where
  - f(GHz) is the RF channel transmit frequency in GHz
  - Power and distance are rounded to the nearest mW and mm before calculation<sup>31</sup>
  - The result is rounded to one decimal place for comparison
  - The values 3.0 and 7.5 are referred to as numeric thresholds in step b) below

The test exclusions are applicable only when the minimum test separation distance is  $\leq$  50 mm, and for transmission frequencies between 100 MHz and 6 GHz. When the minimum test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm according to 4.1 f) is applied to determine SAR test exclusion.

- 6. If the test separation distance is <5mm, 5mm is used for excluded SAR calculation.
- 7. According to KDB 447498 D01 4.3.2, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is as follow:
  - (1) Simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion is determined for each operating configuration and exposure condition according to the reported standalone SAR of each applicable simultaneous transmitting antenna.
  - (2) Any transmitters and antennas should be considered when calculating simultaneous mode.
  - (3) For mobile phone and PC, it's the sum of all transmitters and antennas at the same mode with same position in each applicable exposure condition
  - (4)When the standalone SAR test exclusion of section 4.3.2 is applied to an antenna that transmits simultaneously with other antennas, the standalone SAR must be estimated according to the following to det

(max. power of channel, including tune-up tolerance, mW)/(min. test separation distance, mm)]·[ $\sqrt{f(GHz)/x}$ ] W/kg for test separation distances  $\leq$  50 mm; where x = 7.5 for 1-g SAR, and x = 18.75 for 10-g SAR.

Page 45 of 80

8. When the sum of SAR is larger than the limit, SAR test exclusion is determined by the SAR to peak location separation ratio. The simultaneous transmitting antennas in each operating mode and exposure condition combination must be considered one pair at a time to determine the SAR to peak location separation ratio to qualify for test exclusion. The ratio is determined by (SAR1 + SAR2)1.5/Ri, rounded to two decimal digits, and must be ≤ 0.04 for all antenna pairs in the configuration to qualify for 1-g SAR test exclusion.

Estimated SAR			luding Tune-up ance	Separation Distance (mm)	Estimated SAR (W/kg)	
			mW	Distance (IIIIII)		
	Head	9.5	8.91	0	0.369	
WIFI	Body	9.5	8.91	5	0.369	
				10	0.185	
	Head	0.5	1.122	0	0.047	
ВТ	Pody	0.5	1.122	5	0.047	
	Body	0.5	1.122	10	0.024	

#### Maximum test results (WWAN) with BT&WIFI SAR:

**WIFI:** Head (0 cm gap): 0.369 W/kg, Body (0.5cm gap): 0.369 W/kg and Body (1.0cm gap): 0.185 W/kg **BT:** Head (0 cm gap): 0.047W/kg, Body (0.5cm gap): 0.047W/kg and Body (1.0cm gap): 0.024W/kg

Page 46 of 80

### Sum of the SAR for GSM 850 &Wi-Fi & BT:

DE Evneaure	Test	Simultaneo	us Transmissio	on Scenario	Σ1-g SAR	SPLSR
RF Exposure Conditions	Position	GSM 850	WI-Fi DTS Band	Bluetooth	(W/Kg)	(Yes/No)
	Left Touch	0.132	0.369		0.501	No
Head	Left Tilt	0.072	0.369		0.441	No
(voice)	Right Touch	0.173	0.369		0.542	No
	Right Tilt	0.124	0.369		0.493	No
	Door	0.755	0.369		1.124	No
Dody worn	Rear	0.755		0.047	0.802	No
Body-worn	Front	0.271	0.369		0.640	No
		0.271		0.047	0.318	No
	Left Touch	0.189	0.369		0.558	No
Head	Left Tilt	0.101	0.369		0.470	No
(VoIP)	Right Touch	0.241	0.369		0.610	No
	Right Tilt	0.175	0.369		0.544	No
	Rear	1.118	0.369		1.487	No
	Front	0.384	0.369		0.753	No
Hotonot	Edge 4	0.338	0.185		0.523	No
Hotspot	Rear	1.118		0.047	1.165	No
	Front	0.384		0.047	0.431	No
	Edge 4	0.338		0.024	0.362	No

<sup>·</sup>According to KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance, when the simultaneous transmission SAR is less than 1.6 W/Kg, SPLSR assessment is not required.

<sup>·</sup>SPLSR mean is "The SAR to Peak Location Separation Ratio "

Page 47 of 80

### Sum of the SAR for GSM 1900 &Wi-Fi & BT:

RF Exposure Conditions	Test Position	Simultaneous Transmission Scenario			71 ~ CAD	SPLSR
		GSM 1900	WI-Fi DTS Band	Bluetooth	Σ1-g SAR (W/Kg)	(Yes/No)
Head (voice)	Left Touch	0.142	0.369		0.511	No
	Left Tilt	0.036	0.369		0.405	No
	Right Touch	0.103	0.369		0.472	No
	Right Tilt	0.033	0.369		0.402	No
Body-worn	Rear	0.572	0.369		0.941	No
		0.572		0.047	0.619	No
	Front	0.250	0.369		0.619	No
		0.250		0.047	0.297	No
	Left Touch	0.205	0.369		0.574	No
Head	Left Tilt	0.053	0.369		0.422	No
(VoIP)	Right Touch	0.173	0.369		0.542	No
	Right Tilt	0.046	0.369		0.415	No
	Rear	0.914	0.369		1.283	No
Hotspot	Front	0.411	0.369		0.780	No
	Edge 4	0.225	0.185		0.410	No
	Rear	0.914		0.047	0.961	No
	Front	0.411		0.047	0.458	No
	Edge 4	0.225		0.024	0.249	No

<sup>-</sup>According to KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance, when the simultaneous transmission SAR is less than 1.6 W/Kg, SPLSR assessment is not required.

<sup>·</sup>SPLSR mean is "The SAR to Peak Location Separation Ratio "

Page 48 of 80

#### Sum of the SAR for WCDMA Band II &Wi-Fi & BT:

RF Exposure Conditions	Test Position	Simultaneous Transmission Scenario			Σ1-g SAR	SPLSR
		WCDMA Band II	Wi-Fi DTS Band	Bluetooth	(W/Kg)	(Yes/No)
Head	Left Touch	0.037	0.369		0.406	No
	Left Tilt	0.015	0.369		0.384	No
	Right Touch	0.206	0.369		0.575	No
	Right Tilt	0.044	0.369		0.413	No
Hotspot	Rear	1.087	0.369		1.456	No
	Front	0.573	0.369		0.942	No
	Edge 4	0.184	0.185		0.369	No
	Rear	1.087		0.047	1.134	No
	Front	0.573		0.047	0.620	No
	Edge 4	0.184		0.024	0.208	No

#### Note:

#### Sum of the SAR for WCDMA Band V &Wi-Fi & BT:

RF Exposure Conditions	Test Position	Simultaneous Transmission Scenario			Σ1-g SAR	SPLSR
		WCDMA Band V	Wi-Fi DTS Band	Bluetooth	(W/Kg)	(Yes/No)
Head	Left Touch	0.372	0.369		0.741	No
	Left Tilt	0.274	0.369		0.643	No
	Right Touch	0.388	0.369		0.757	No
	Right Tilt	0.270	0.369		0.639	No
Hotspot	Rear	0.756	0.369		1.125	No
	Front	0.732	0.369		1.101	No
	Edge 4	0.329	0.185		0.514	No
	Rear	0.756		0.047	0.803	No
	Front	0.732		0.047	0.779	No
	Edge 4	0.329		0.024	0.353	No

<sup>·</sup>According to KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance, when the simultaneous transmission SAR is less than 1.6 W/Kg, SPLSR assessment is not required.

<sup>·</sup>SPLSR mean is "The SAR to Peak Location Separation Ratio "

<sup>-</sup>According to KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance, when the simultaneous transmission SAR is less than 1.6 W/Kg, SPLSR assessment is not required.

SPLSR mean is "The SAR to Peak Location Separation Ratio"

Page 49 of 80

#### APPENDIX A. SAR SYSTEM CHECK DATA

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 30,2016

System Check Head 835 MHz

DUT: Dipole 835MHz Type: SID 835

Communication System CW; Communication System Band: D835 (835.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1;

Frequency: 835 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.89$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 41.75$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>;

Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ): 22.5, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ): 21.9

#### **DASY Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(6.32, 6.32, 6.32); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

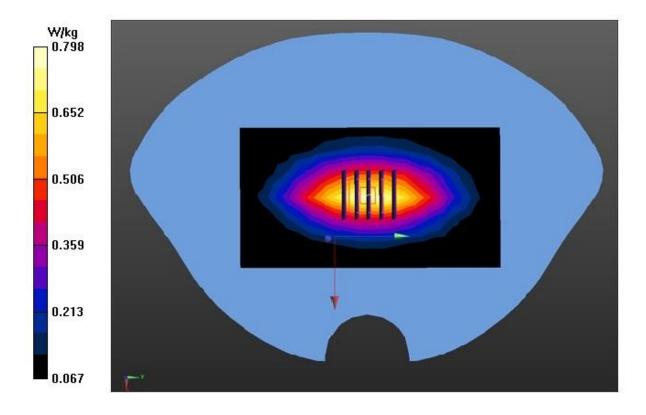
**Configuration/System Check 835MHz Head/ Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.729 W/kg

Configuration/System Check 835MHz Head/ Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 29.752 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.05 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.661 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.419 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.798 W/kg



Page 50 of 80

Date: May 30,2016

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab

System Check Body 835 MHz

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz Type: SID 835

Communication System CW; Communication System Band: D835 (835.0 MHz); Duty Cycle: 1:1;

Frequency: 835 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.96$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 54.69$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>;

Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C): 22.5, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C): 22.0

#### DASY Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(6.31, 6.31, 6.31); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

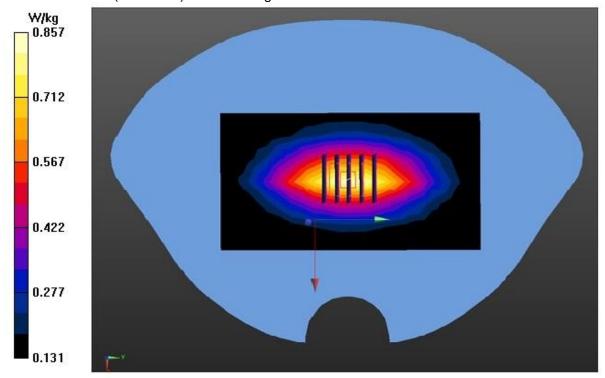
Configuration/System Check 835MHz Body/ Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.705 W/kg

Configuration/System Check 835MHz Body/ Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 27.783 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.21 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.674 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.426 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.857 W/kg



Page 51 of 80

Date: May 29,2016

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab System Check Head 1900MHz

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: SID 1900

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D1900 (1900.0 MHz); Duty Cycle:1:1;

Frequency: 1900 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.40$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 40.53$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>;

Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ):23.1, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ): 22.3

#### **DASY Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(5.23, 5.23, 5.23); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

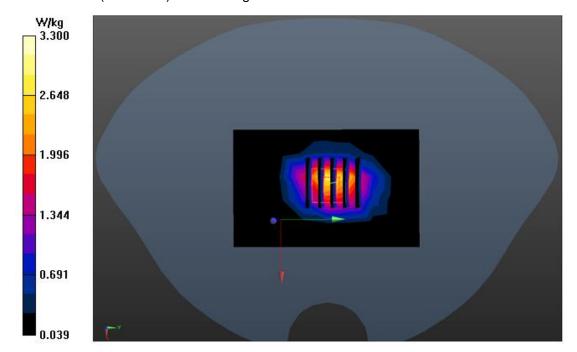
Configuration/System Check 1900MHz Head/ Area Scan (6x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.85 W/kg

Configuration/System Check 1900MHz Head/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/ Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 48.363 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 4.87 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 2.65 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.35 W/kg** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.30 W/kg



Page 52 of 80

Date: May 29,2016

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab System Check Body 1900MHz

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: SID 1900

Communication System: CW; Communication System Band: D1900 (1900.0 MHz); Duty Cycle:1:1;

Frequency: 1900 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.53$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 53.74$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>;

Phantom section: Flat Section; Input Power=18dBm

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ):23.1, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ): 22.5

#### DASY Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(4.83,4.83, 4.83); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

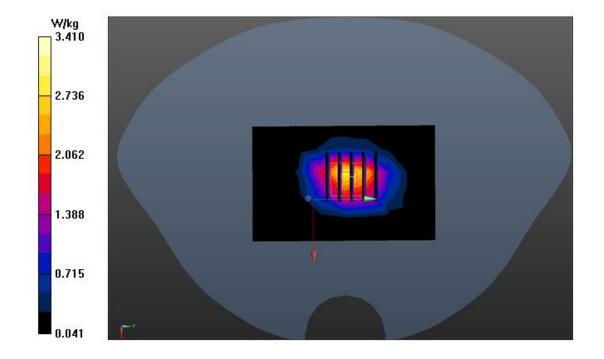
Configuration/System Check 1900MHz Body/ Area Scan (6x9x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.95 W/kg

Configuration/System Check 1900MHz Body/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/ Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 48.848 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 5.04 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.73 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.4 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 3.41 W/kg



Page 53 of 80

#### APPENDIX B. SAR MEASUREMENT DATA

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 30,2016

GSM 850 Mid-Touch-Right <SIM 1> DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Communication System Band: GSM 850; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.90$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 41.34$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m³;

Phantom section: Right Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C):22.5, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C): 21.9

#### **DASY Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(6.32, 6.32, 6.32); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

RIGHT HEAD/R-C/Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

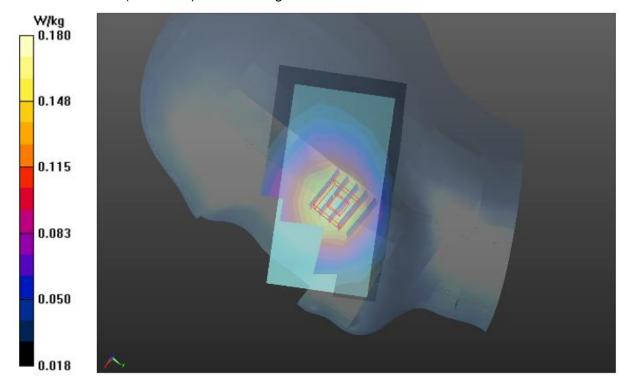
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.174 W/kg

RIGHT HEAD/R-C/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 5.819 V/m; Power Drift = 0.09 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.209 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.163 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.120 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.180 W/kg



Page 54 of 80

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 30,2016

GSM 850 Mid- Body- Back(MS)<SIM 1> DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Communication System Band: GSM 850; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.98 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon r = 54.23$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ;

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ):22.5, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ): 22.0

#### **DASY Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(6.31, 6.31, 6.31); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

BODY/BACK/Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

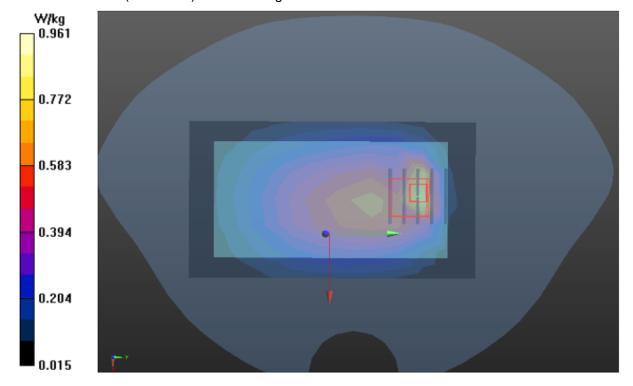
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.841 W/kg

BODY/BACK/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 25.900 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.64 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.711 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.361 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.961 W/kg



Page 55 of 80

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 30,2016

GPRS 850 Mid-Touch- Right (4up) <SIM 1> DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: : GPRS-4 Slot; Communication System Band: GSM 850; Duty Cycle: 1:2.1; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.90$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 41.34$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>;

Phantom section: Right Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ):22.5, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ): 21.9

#### **DASY Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(6.32, 6.32, 6.32); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

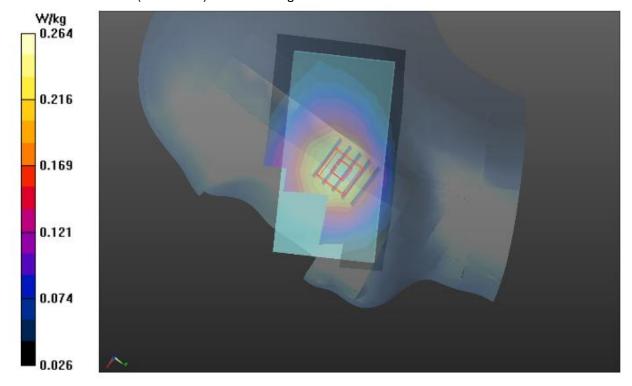
**RIGHT HEAD/4ST-R-C/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.255 W/kg

RIGHT HEAD/4ST-R-C/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

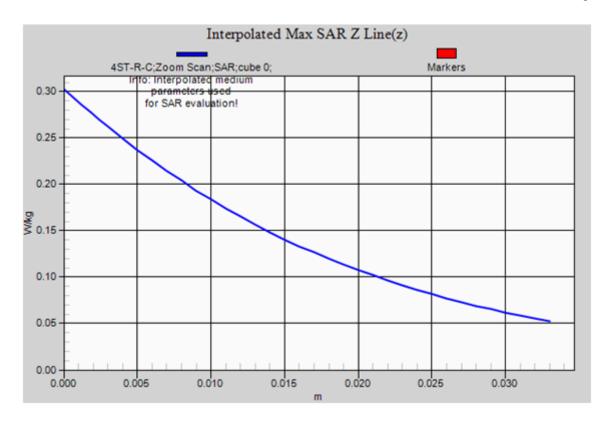
Reference Value = 7.589 V/m; Power Drift = 0.16 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.302 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.240 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.176 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.264 W/kg



Page 56 of 80



Page 57 of 80

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 30,2016

GPRS 850 High- Body- Back (4up) < SIM 1> DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: GPRS-4 Slot; Communication System Band: GSM 850; Duty Cycle: 1:2.1;

Frequency: 848.8MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.99 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon r = 53.28$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ;

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C):22.5, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C): 22.0

#### **DASY Configuration:**

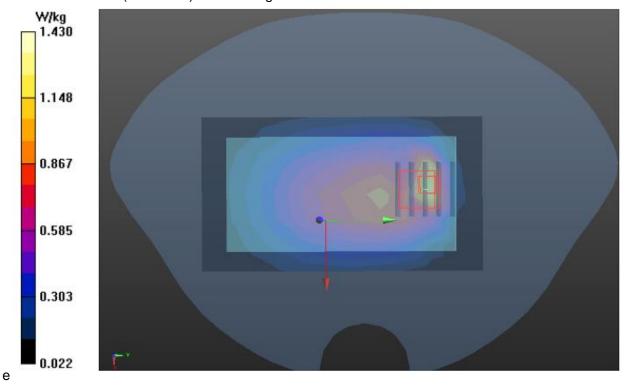
- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(6.31, 6.31, 6.31); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

**BODY/4ST-BACK-H/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.27 W/kg

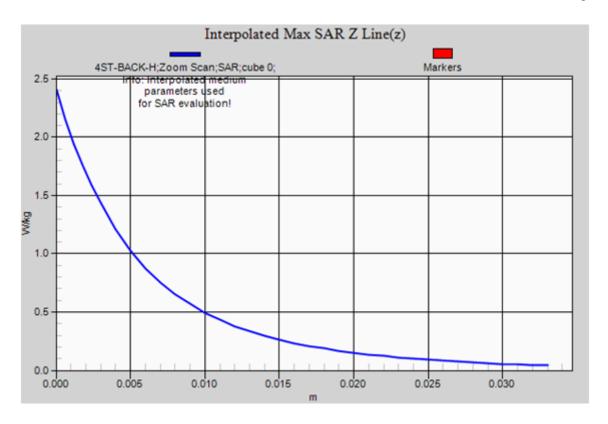
**BODY/4ST-BACK-H/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0:** Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 31.197 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.41 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.06 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.531 W/kg** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.43 W/kg



Page 58 of 80



Page 59 of 80

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 30,2016

GPRS 850 Mid-Touch- Right (4up) <SIM 2> DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: : GPRS-4 Slot; Communication System Band: GSM 850; Duty Cycle: 1:2.1; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.90$  mho/m;  $\epsilon = 41.34$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>;

Phantom section: Right Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ):22.5, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ): 21.9

#### **DASY Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(6.32, 6.32, 6.32); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

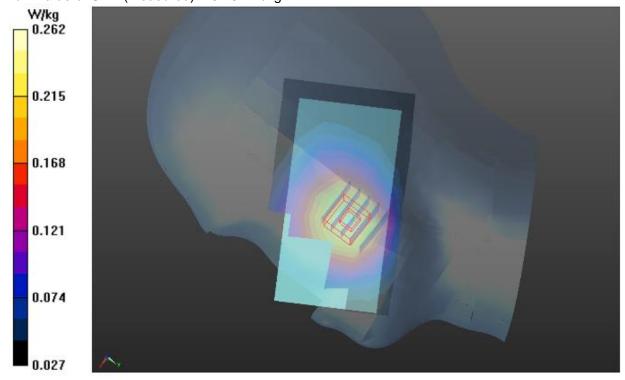
**RIGHT HEAD/4ST-R-C 2/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.259 W/kg

RIGHT HEAD/4ST-R-C 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 6.762 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.301 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.237 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.176 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.262 W/kg



Page 60 of 80

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 30,2016

GPRS 850 High- Body- Back (4up) < SIM 2> DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: GPRS-4 Slot; Communication System Band: GSM 850; Duty Cycle: 1:2.1;

Frequency: 848.8 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.99$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 53.28$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m³;

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ):22.5, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ): 22.0

#### DASY Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(6.31, 6.31, 6.31); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

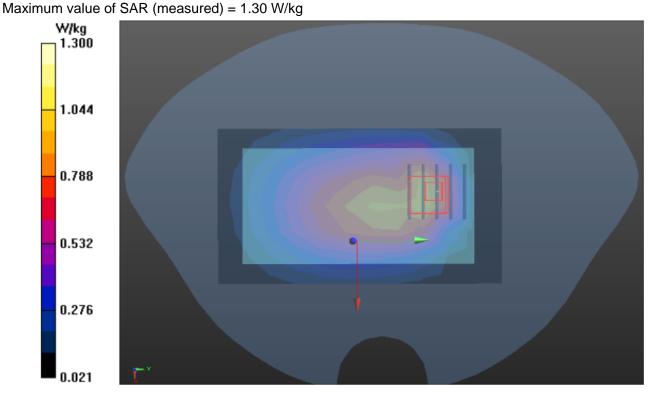
**BODY/4ST-BACK-H 2/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.951 W/kg

BODY/4ST-BACK-H 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 32.114 V/m; Power Drift = -0.11 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.23 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.992 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.510 W/kg



Page 61 of 80

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 29,2016

PCS 1900 Mid-Touch-Left <SIM 1> DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.37 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon = 40.89$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ;

Phantom section: Left Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ):23.1, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ): 22.3

#### **DASY Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(5.23, 5.23, 5.23); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

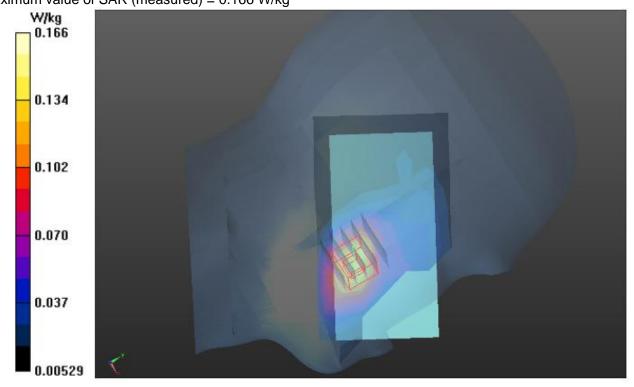
# **LEFT HEAD/L-C/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.145 W/kg

LEFT HEAD/L-C/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 3.646 V/m; Power Drift = 0.13 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.234 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.139 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.080 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.166 W/kg



Page 62 of 80

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 29,2016

PCS 1900 Mid-Body- Back(MS)<SIM 1> DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: UID 0, Generic GSM (0); Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:8.3; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.50 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon = 54.15$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ;

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ):23.1, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ): 22.5

#### **DASY Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(4.83,4.83, 4.83); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

BODY/BACK/Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

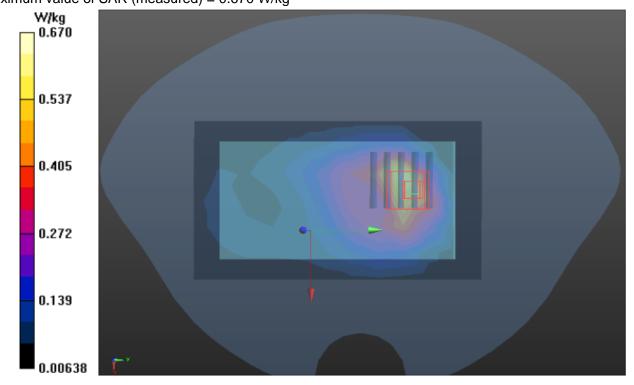
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.628 W/kg

BODY/BACK/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 15.186 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.01 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.560 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.291 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.670 W/kg



Page 63 of 80

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 29,2016

GPRS 1900 Mid-Touch-Left (4up) < SIM 1> DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: GPRS-4 Slot; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:2.1;

Frequency: 1880 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.37 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon r = 40.89$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ;

Phantom section: Left Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C):23.1, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C): 22.3

#### **DASY Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(5.23, 5.23, 5.23); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398: Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

### **LEFT HEAD/4ST-L-C/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

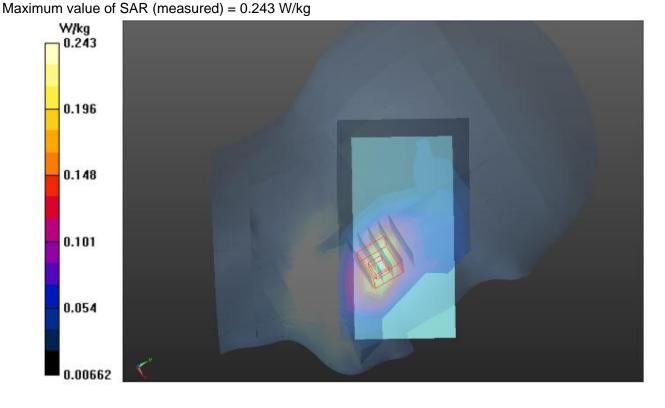
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.237 W/kg

#### LEFT HEAD/4ST-L-C/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

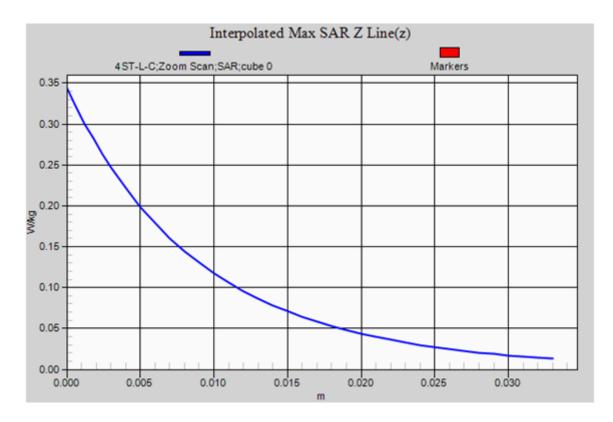
Reference Value = 3.899 V/m; Power Drift = -0.07 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.343 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.203 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.117 W/kg



Page 64 of 80



Page 65 of 80

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 29,2016

GPRS 1900 Mid-Body- Back (4up) < SIM 1> DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: GPRS-4 Slot; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:2.1;

Frequency: 1880.0 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.50 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon r = 54.15$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ;

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ):23.1, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ): 22.5

#### **DASY Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(4.83,4.83, 4.83); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398: Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

### BODY/4ST-BACK/Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

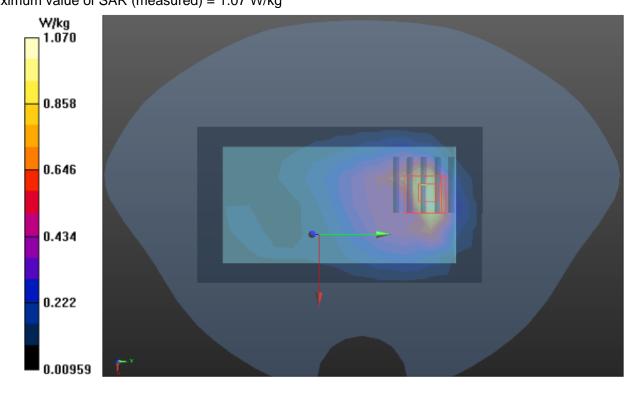
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.05 W/kg

### BODY/4ST-BACK/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

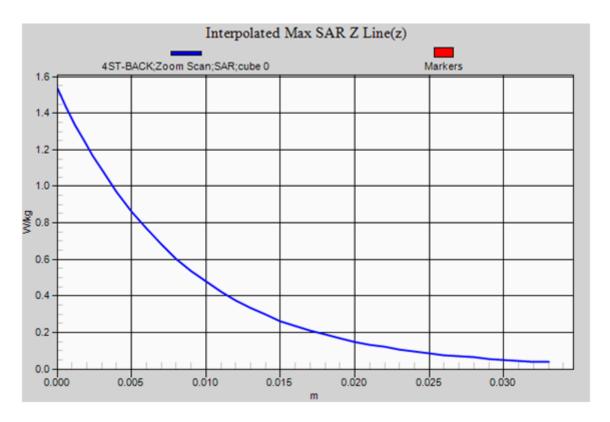
Reference Value = 17.438 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.54 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.857 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.449 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.07 W/kg



Page 66 of 80



Page 67 of 80

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 29,2016

GPRS 1900 Mid-Touch-Left (4up) < SIM 2> DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: GPRS-4 Slot; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:2.1;

Frequency: 1880 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.37 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon r = 40.89$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ;

Phantom section: Left Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C):23.1, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C): 22.3

#### **DASY Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(5.23, 5.23, 5.23); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398: Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

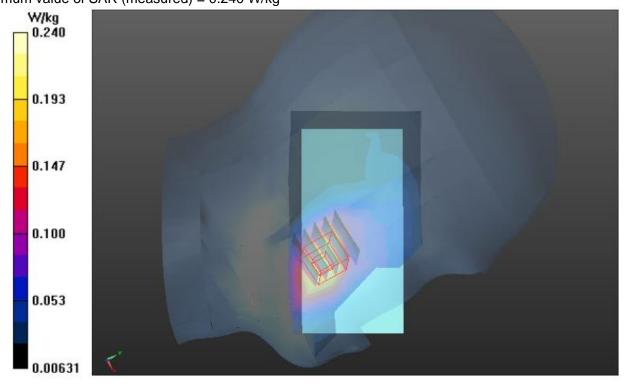
**LEFT HEAD/4ST-L-C 2/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.209 W/kg

LEFT HEAD/4ST-L-C 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 4.107 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.329 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.201 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.118 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.240 W/kg



Page 68 of 80

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 29,2016

GPRS 1900 Mid-Body- Back (4up) < SIM 2> DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: GPRS-4 Slot; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:2.1;

Frequency: 1880.0 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.50 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon r = 54.15$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ;

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ):23.1, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ): 22.5

#### DASY Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(4.83,4.83, 4.83); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

### BODY/4ST-BACK 2/Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

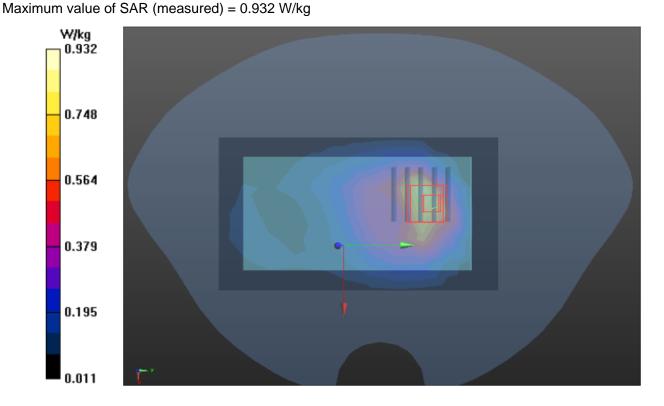
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.845 W/kg

#### BODY/4ST-BACK 2/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 17.795 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.39 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.786 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.417 W/kg



Page 69 of 80

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 29,2016

WCDMA Band II Mid-Touch-Right DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA 1900 (0); Communication System Band: Band II UTRA/FDD; Duty Cycle:1:1; Frequency: 1880 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.37$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 40.89$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m³;

Phantom section: Right Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C):23.1, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C): 22.3

#### DASY Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(5.23, 5.23, 5.23); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

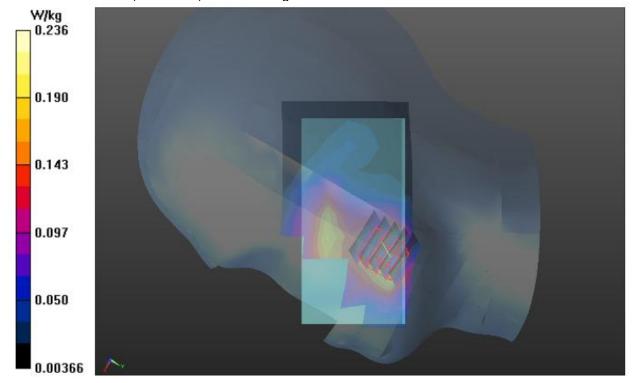
**RIGHT HEAD/R-C/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.231 W/kg

RIGHT HEAD/R-C/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

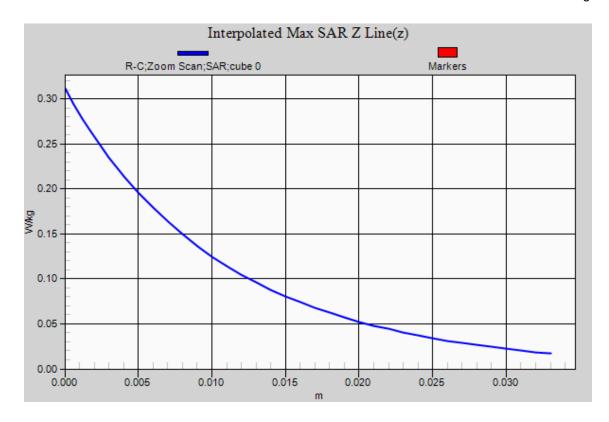
Reference Value = 5.302 V/m; Power Drift = 0.12 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.311 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.200 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.124 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.236 W/kg



Page 70 of 80



Page 71 of 80

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 29,2016

WCDMA Band II High -Body-Towards Grounds DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA 1900 (0); Communication System Band: Band II UTRA/FDD; Duty Cycle:1:1; Frequency: 1907.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.55$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 53.29$ ;  $\epsilon r = 1000$  kg/m³;

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C):23.1, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C): 22.5

#### **DASY Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(4.83,4.83, 4.83); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

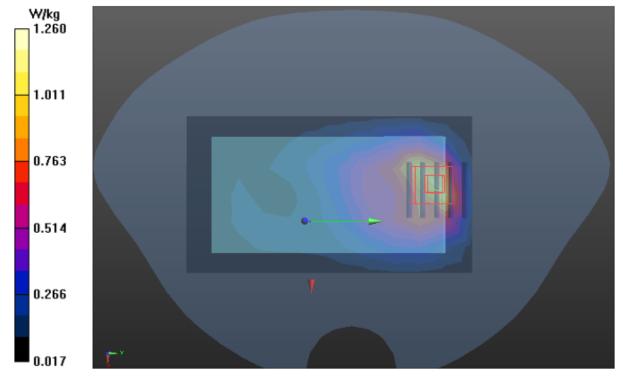
**BODY/BACK -H/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.05 W/kg

BODY/BACK -H/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

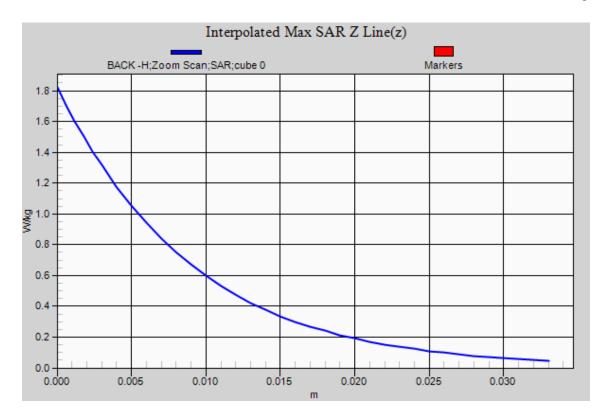
Reference Value = 17.367 V/m; Power Drift = 0.05 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.82 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.05 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.568 W/kg** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.26 W/kg



Page 72 of 80



Page 73 of 80

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 30,2016

WCDMA Band V Mid-Touch-Right DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA 850 (0); Communication System Band: BAND V UTRA/FDD; Duty Cycle:1:1; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.90$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 41.34$   $\rho = 1000$  kg/m³;

Phantom section: Right Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ):22.5, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ): 21.9

#### **DASY Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(6.32, 6.32, 6.32); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

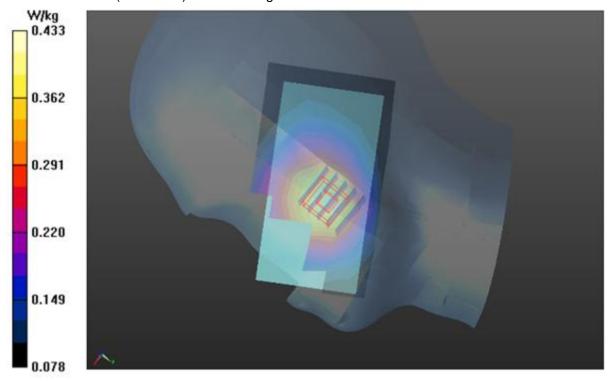
**RIGHT HEAD/R-C/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (interpolated) = 0.436 W/kg

RIGHT HEAD/R-C/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

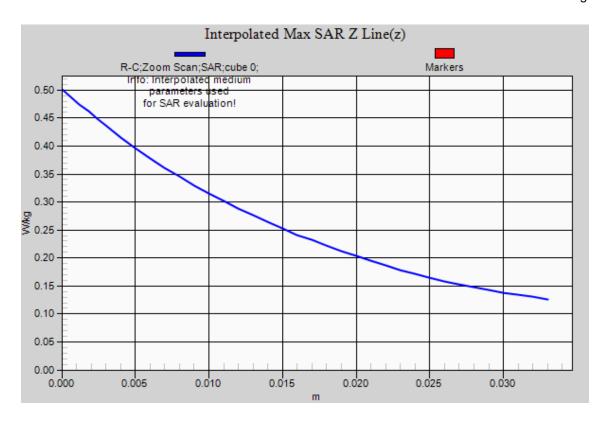
Reference Value = 13.255 V/m; Power Drift = 0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.501 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.366 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.295 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.433 W/kg



Page 74 of 80



Page 75 of 80

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 30,2016

WCDMA Band V Mid-Body-Towards Grounds DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA 850 (0); Communication System Band: BAND V UTRA/FDD; Duty Cycle:1:1; Frequency: 836.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz; $\sigma = 0.98$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 54.23$ ;  $\rho = 1000$  kg/m³;

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ):22.5, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ): 22.0

#### **DASY Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(6.31, 6.31, 6.31); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

BODY/BACK/Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

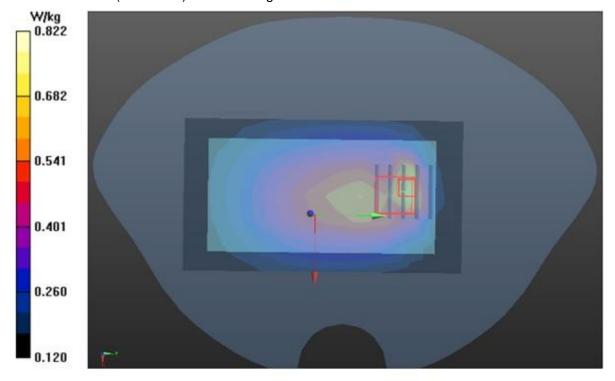
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.807 W/kg

BODY/BACK/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

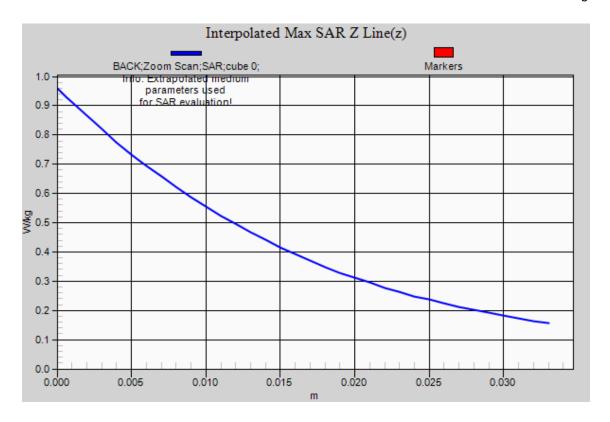
Reference Value = 28.491 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 0.952 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.714W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.532W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.822 W/kg



Page 76 of 80



Page 77 of 80

#### Repeated SAR

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 30,2016

GPRS 850 High- Body- Back (4up) < SIM 1> DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: GPRS-4 Slot; Communication System Band: GSM 850; Duty Cycle: 1:2.1;

Frequency: 848.8MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 835 MHz;  $\sigma = 0.99 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon r = 53.28$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ;

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ):22.5, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ): 22.0

#### **DASY Configuration:**

• Probe: ES3DV3 – SN3337; ConvF(6.31, 6.31, 6.31); Calibrated:10/01/2015;

- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QDOVA002AA;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

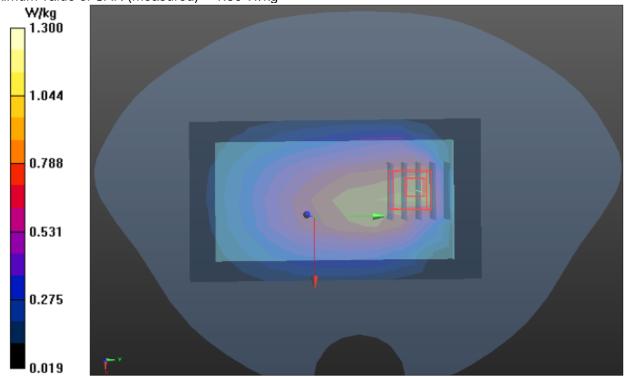
**BODY/4ST-BACK-H-REPEATED/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.919 W/kg

BODY/4ST-BACK-H-REPEATED/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 31.193 V/m; Power Drift = -0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 2.41 W/kg

**SAR(1 g) = 1.01 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.530 W/kg** Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.30 W/kg



Page 78 of 80

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 29,2016

GPRS 1900 Mid-Body- Back (4up) < SIM 1> DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: GPRS-4 Slot; Communication System Band: PCS 1900; Duty Cycle: 1:2.1;

Frequency: 1880.0 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.50 \text{ mho/m}$ ;  $\epsilon r = 54.15$ ;  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ;

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ):23.1, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ): 22.5

#### **DASY Configuration:**

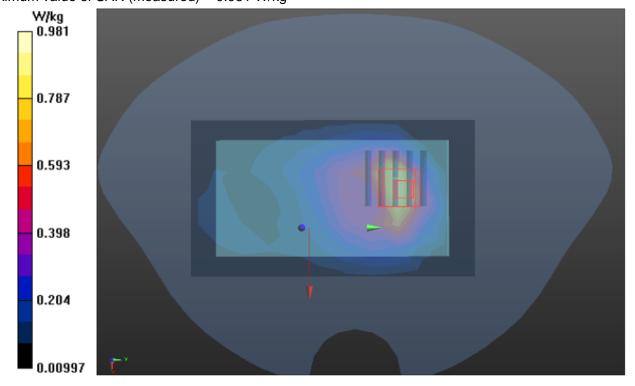
- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(4.83,4.83, 4.83); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

**BODY/4ST-BACK-REPEATED/Area Scan (7x12x1):** Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.888 W/kg

BODY/4ST-BACK-REPEATED/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm Reference Value = 18.188 V/m; Power Drift = 0.02 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.42 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.807 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.426 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 0.981 W/kg



Page 79 of 80

Test Laboratory: AGC Lab Date: May 29,2016

WCDMA Band II High -Body-Towards Grounds DUT: MOBILE PHONE; Type: K4 GOLD

Communication System: UID 0, WCDMA 1900 (0); Communication System Band: Band II UTRA/FDD; Duty Cycle:1:1; Frequency: 1907.6 MHz; Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz;  $\sigma = 1.55$  mho/m;  $\epsilon r = 53.29$ ;  $\epsilon r = 1000$  kg/m³;

Phantom section: Flat Section

Ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ):23.1, Liquid temperature ( $^{\circ}$ ): 22.5

#### **DASY Configuration:**

- Probe: ES3DV3 SN3337; ConvF(4.83,4.83, 4.83); Calibrated:10/01/2015;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection), z = 1.0, 31.0
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1398; Calibrated: 02/02/2016
- Phantom: SAM (20deg probe tilt) with CRP v5.0; Type: QD000P40CD;
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

## BODY/BACK -H-REPEATED/Area Scan (7x12x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

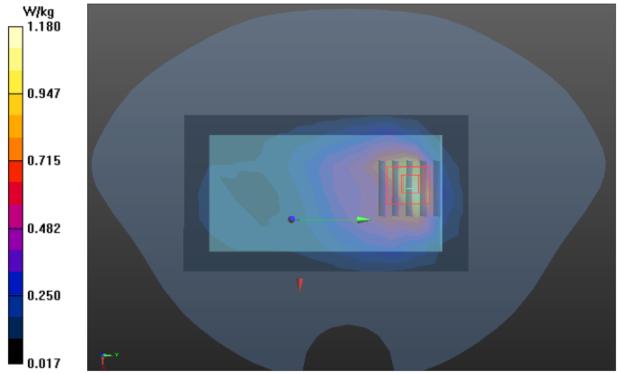
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.14 W/kg

BODY/BACK -H-REPEATED/Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 18.726 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.66 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.950 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 0.514 W/kg Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 1.18 W/kg



Page 80 of 80

### **APPENDIX C. TEST SETUP PHOTOGRAPHS & EUT PHOTOGRAPHS**

Refer to Attached files.

### **APPENDIX D. CALIBRATION DATA**

Refer to Attached files.